PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,532—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th July	CALEDONIA...	7558	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA.....	6003	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MACEDONIA ...	10513
16th "	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
KARA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July 1905,
AUSTRALIEN	6,6 5	Varron	19th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA,
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Merton Hall ...	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd Jn.	8th July.	11th Jul.
B	Aston Hall.	3627	* M'Fee	24th ,,	7th July	21st ,,	28th ,,
B	City of Edinburgh.	6255	*Whish	8th July.	20th ,,	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.
B	Branksome Hall ...	4500	* Hood	18th ,,	30th ,,	13th ,,	18th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on TUESDAY 11th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDIA," 3,005 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Bombay, 6th July, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND,	C. Matcovich	6,056	29th July 1905,
‡ NIPPON	L. Sofich	6,316	27th " "
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich....	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 6th July, 1905.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SOMALI	2655	Wrinker ...	17th July
GENERAL	2351	Pens	31st July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.
* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES, Agent,
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1905.

SUITINGS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
LIGHT AND DURABLE.

LOUNGE FROM	Rs. 35
VISITING	,, 65
DRESS	,, 75

A SPLENDID CHOICE.
STYLE, FIT, AND FINISH.
INSPECTION INVITED.
HOAR & CO., { HIGH CLASS CASH TAILORS. } BOMBAY.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
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KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. bag, Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	Rs.	12 0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.		5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

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28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO....	4,580	X	....15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa.....	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti ..	15th Sept. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class Rs. as.
Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 350	
Return tickets available 1 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo.....	17th Aug. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Horaby Road, No. 53,

VENNING
AND
RAMSAY.
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.
WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill	10	8
Soft Gauze	18	0
Fancy Oxford	21	0
Best Zephyr.....	25	8
Dress 4 fold linen Rs.	24-0	27 0
Fittings ,,	30-0	33 0
Double Collars ..... ,,	3 0	3 12

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.
The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
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CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
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TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.
BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.
A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion
PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.
Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.
PRICE Rs. 2.
THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.
"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest utlay of two rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 1511.

WITH reference to this office notification dated the 14th December, 1904. Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a meeting to be held on a date to be hereafter fixed in the month of September, 1905, to take into their consideration the following amended draft Bye-Law proposed to be made under section 461 (n) of the said Act, in supersession of the existing Bye-Law No. 7 of Chapter II of the Bye-Laws relating to Markets and Slaughter Houses, made by the Corporation and notified in Government Notification No. 2148, dated the 27th May 1893, General Department, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 30th May 1895:—

7. Except in cases to which Clause (b) or Clause (c) of Section 407 of the Act applies and subject as to cases coming within Clause (c) to such conditions as may be imposed thereunder, no person shall

(a) occupy or use any shop, stall, godown, standing, bench, table, compartment, place or space in any Municipal Market except as the immediate tenant or occupier there of from the Corporation;

(b) not being the immediate tenant or occupier from the Corporation or an employee of such immediate tenant or occupier, sell or offer, or expose for sale, or deposit for sale or otherwise, any articles in or upon any shop, stall, godown, standing, bench, table, compartment, place or space in any Municipal Market;

(c) assign, sublet or part with the possession of any shop, stall, godown, standing, bench, table, compartment, place or space in any Municipal Market.

2. The Corporation will before finally approving the proposed Bye-Law receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto.

3. Any person desiring to object to the proposed Bye-Law on giving written notice to the president of the Corporation not less than 10 (ten) days before the day of the said meeting of the nature of his said objection will, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard in support of any matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-Law is kept at the Office of the undersigned for public inspection, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the said Bye-Law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of fee of half an anna per copy.

R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R.C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand the following BRAND CIGAR is mild and flagrant and we recommend to every smoker only the following 4 brands:—

LA PARLA de ORIENT, Rung Victoria, per box 100	11 0
High Life in the East, per box 50	4 0
Landress, per box 100	6 0
2A Habano per box 100	4 8

And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. E. GOREY & GO.,
NAVAL TAILORS, TOBACCONISTS, SMOKER'S REQUISITES,
OPPOSITE SOUNDY & Co.
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, nclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED a suitable retired pensioned Soldier or Non-Commissioned Officer as European Head Railway TICKET COLLECTOR. Applications to be addressed to Box No. 888 J., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OPERATOR and RETOUCHER WANTED. First Class only. Good prospects for Good Man.—W. A. FORSHAW, Mount Road, Madras.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN ENGLISHMAN (Journalist) Newly arrived is anxious to find QUARTERS as PAYING GUEST with private English family (no boarding houses. Box No. 67 S, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A NATIVE PAINTER to go to British Central Africa and work there in a Railway Department. Persons experienced in the work of painting Railway Carriages, &c., and possessing testimonials need only apply. Write to Box No. 3339J., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE INSPECTOR, for Saidah Station, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 250—15—280. Free quarters. Apply by letter only with copies of certificates to LOJO. SUPERINTENDENT E. B. S. Railway, Kanchrapura.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 4. 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is anxious that no applications for advice should be posted to him from India between 15th July and 15th August next, except as to any cases regarding which delay would be prejudicial. Urgent business will however, be attended to as usual. 42 Leinster Gardens London W.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminl.

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VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness.
1 chestnut waler gelding 16 hands, 9 years passed charger, good hack and confidential trapper, up to great weight.
1 Dun Kathiawar Entire in splendid condition young and strong.
1 bay C. B. Entire, also in good condition.
1 bay Waler gelding, very strong, would do well for a victoria.
1 brown Arab Entire, in good condition, would do for a light conveyance.
1 bay Waler gelding, young and strong.
1 grey husbid Entire in good condition.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 9th Inst. at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadar Road, near Jambli Tank the Valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table chairs, sideboard, marble top table, drawing room Suit and sofas chairs, bedsteads, almira, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards almost new shooked cottage piano by Rose Benjo by Rose Violin glassware crockeryware plated ware lamps etc. the property of A Roberts Esq.

The property will be on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th of July, 1905, subject to reserve prices and to the conditions of sale mentioned below the valuable freehold property, comprising 12,115 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Lane, Hummum Street and Dana Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as the Old Secretariat, formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in 1838 from Government, consisting of the following 5 buildings and vacant land:—

1.—Sirdar's Palace, at the corner of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane and fronting Apollo street,

2.—A piece of vacant land measuring 1,954 square yards or thereabouts, having a front to Bruce Lane.

3.—Kadar Makan, at the corner of Tamarind Lane and Bruce Lane and fronting Tamarind Lane.

4.—Jaha Mahal, fronting Tamarind Lane.

5—A piece of vacant land measuring 911 square yards or thereabouts.

6.—Sham's Manzil fronting Hummum Street.

7.—Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) at the corner of Apollo Street and Hummum Street and fronting Apollo Street.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot, and if not so sold it will be subsequently put up in seven lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers and from Messrs Little and Co Solicitors Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Bombay, and Messrs, Crawford Brown and Co Solicitors, 30 Esplanade Road, Bombay, where a plan of the property can be seen.

Orders to view can be obtained from Messrs, Crawford Brown and Co, Bombay Solicitors, to Sirdar Syed Ali Khan.

P S—This notice supersedes the previous notice relating to the sale of this property.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Household furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, cots, dining table, meatsafe, sideboard, chest of drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables.

On account of the consignee ex s. s. "D. Baldino"—
J, T, 1834-53—20 cases assorted Swiss Milk chocolate.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladys' and gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shingram.
1 double-seated glass fronted brougham.
1 Burma real Pegu pony, 13 hands, young good for riding and driving.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Green's Mansions, 2nd floor, Appollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood opencarved household furniture, made to order, consisting of sliding dining table, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, chairs, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs inlaid plush, marble topped tables cabinets, chiffoniers, glass doors and revolving bookcase, new designed teak and blackwood bedstead iron cots, single and double almiras, cupboard, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, large size writing table, brick backsofa, partition screen, mahogany square piano, glassware and crockery, plated ware, Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, etc. the property of Lieut Col J P. HARRY, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On FRIDAY, the 14th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Oake Lane, Fort, teak and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, marble table, cabinet, dining table, sideboard, meatsafe, headstead, almira, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables cupboard, handsome mahogany cottage piano in good order, table ornaments, carpets, Hink's lamps, etc., the property of Mr. B. J. Pereira.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1905.

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

2, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenes, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq, Travancore, writes:—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES: I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

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The Victoria Chemical Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the lowest monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000; 00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,288,424; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shangai,	Washington, D. C.
Kobe.	Yokohama,	Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. „ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Tokyo,
New York,	Tientsin	Tairen,	Nagasaki,
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Bombay,
Honolulu,	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Phadpling	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WANTED

A FOREMAN with good practical knowledge of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, must have Workshop experience, will be on three months probation, and after confirmation, subject to three months notice. Pay Rs 150 rising to Rs. 200. No quarters available. Apply with copies of Testimonials, stating age, to

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
State Works, Patiala.

WANTED

A CIVIL ENGINEER with practical experience of Buildings and Roads. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 500. Apply with copies of Testimonials, stating age, and the minimum pay required, Appointment to last for two years at least, on probation for 3 months, and after confirmation subject to 3 months notice from either side, to

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
State Works, Patiala.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

WANTED AN ASSISTANT for the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Institute to assist in the management of the Shops and Drawing Classes and must be able to give simple Lectures on Steam and Mechanics to first year students. Apply by letter with testimonials to

TOM. S. DAWSON,
Acting Principal.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	8
Blackie's Standard English Dictionary	2	0
Henry Brocken, by W.I. de la Mare.	1	0
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi	1	0
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	6
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	6
The Chronology of Ancient India.	0	6
The Rajput's Bride, by A. Rogers.	0	8
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	8
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated, by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8
Self-Help, by Dr. Samuel Smiles	4	0

ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.

Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Railway Thieves	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
Buckle's Register of Investments Account Book	0	8
Buckle's Household Account Book.	1	0
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
From Grave to Gay, by Chesney Cook	0	4

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3110 tons, Captain F alton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 23rd June, with a general cargo and coal and 1 deck passenger.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay 2493 tons, Captain C McMahon, will sail to-day for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2346 tons Captain W Rode, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hambourg 3rd June via Antwerp, with a general cargo 503 packages explosive and 6 deck passengers

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 3014 tons, Captain A Dodero, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Genoa 18th June, with a general cargo and passengers

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, 2742 tons, Captain Bisaffer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 12th June via Karachi, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 4th July, should be regarded as a full weather working day and Wednesday, 5th July, as a half weather working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from Simla, dated July 7 :—

"Storm Crossing India from Bay of Bengal likely to give strong winds in North-East Arabian Sea. Hoist cautionary signal."

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Onda S.....	Alton.....	Calcutta, June 23
	Wartenfels S.....	Rode.....	Hamburg, June 3
	MarqBacquehem S	Bisaffer.....	Trieste via Karachi
	Africa S	Sutter	Koweit, June 21

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Dido S	Pickering.....	Hull via Karachi
	Berne S.....	Guy	Mormugoa
	Patiala S.....	Willsher	Zanzibar, &c
	Lama S	William	Persian Gulf
	Bunderah S	Tepo	Zanzibar, &c
	Aynthia S	Curtis	Singapore
	H M S Redbreast	Somerville ..	Muscat

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Birdhana, Abbott for Calcutta
" Tonawanda, Brown for Karachi
" Clan Lindsay, McMahon for Havre and Dunkirk

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Jumna for Calcutta, &c
" Grant by Hall for Liverpool, &c
" Ascot for Japan

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 5.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 3/8	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99	=	— 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£95 3/4	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	26 7/8	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	58 5/8	=	— 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·47 1/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·87	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bill	2 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	=	do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 2 1/4 J J sellers, quiet
WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 /2 J J Done, Firm,
RAPESEED—Dull
LINSEED—Firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8 + 1/8

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000 :

Rs. 17'40	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 18'00	do	Bombay
Rs. 2'70	do	Madras
Rs. 38'10 at 1s 4d.		

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. average rate 16·00
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. nil	were allotted to	Calcutta.	
Rs. 1'20	do	Bombay	
Rs. nil	do	Madras	
Rs. 1'20 at 1s 4 1/32d.			

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. average rate 16'03
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 37,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 40,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed excited. East Indian quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·03 plus 14, Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7·8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 5,000 Futures closed excited.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep-Oct.
5·79 —6	5·79 —6	5·79 —6
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5·77 —6	5·77 —6	5·77 —6
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl
5·77 —6	5·77 —6	5·76 —6

2 days { Receipts at the Ports 24,000 bales; Do last year 2,900 do; Exports to Great Britain nil; Do do Continent 9,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10 16	+ 30
Futures, month of July	10·15	+ 04 a
Do do. Dec	10·03	+ 03

a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1/2	+ 1/8
Futures, month of Sept	10·50	unchanged
Do, do. Dec	10·52	+ 01
Tone at close	steady	

Quotations for East Indian cotton in Liverpool are all advanced 1-8th.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 5th July 1905 :—

Cotton	5,102 bales.
Wheat	11,010 cwts.
Linseed	2,465 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	609 do
Gingelly seed	715 do
Poppyseed	185 do
Groundnuts	97 do
Castorseed	253 do
Rice	1,179 do
Myrabollams	653 do
Cottonseed	491 do
Mowrasseed	2,015 do
Gram	1,339 do
Joowar	1,607 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold coin Rs. 3,30,000 exss Marq. Bacquihem from Port Said.

BOMBAY, JULY 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	109 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		137
Shanghai 30 do.		192
Japan 30 do.		149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'9
1st Settlement 1st August	98'7

Money Market, Tone easy.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th June	5	do.

SEEDS.
LINSEED.—Tone firm.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready business done	7	4	0
Forward September Suttah	7	10	6

RAPESEED.—Tone dull, prices nominal.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	15	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

Ready buyers	7	9	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	31	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet but steady.

White Delhi ready	4	11	0	per cwt.
White Pissy 85 per cent	4	11	6	"
Nagpore Kutti	31	0	0	per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet.		
Estimated sales	8,000	bales
Imports	2,000	"

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·76 —3	5·76 —3	5·76 —3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·75 —3	5·75 —3	5·75 —3
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March	Mch.-Apl.
5·75 —3	5·75 —3	5·75 —3

COTTON.—Our local market is steady, and there is a very good enquiry for all descriptions of high class cotton from export houses. The "Sutta" market is also steady, and we quote as follows :—

Bengals Fully Good 25 January 1905 ... Rs. 201
Broach M. G. Good 25 March 1905 ... " 251 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)		190	180
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)		200	190
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)		199	189
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.		205	198
Khandeish, (M.-G.)		197	191
Julgaum (M.-G.)		199	193
Khundwa (M. G.)		201	194
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)			
Karanja do. (M.-G)		209	201
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Oomra, good staple (M.-G ...)			
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		211	203
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)		218	210
Broach (M.-G.)		239	233
Bhownugger (M.-G.)		212	204
Do (M.-G.)		208	200 192 F.G.F.
Dharwar (S.-G.)		235	230
Westerns		211	205

25th July

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES—1905.

July Saturday 8—Bombay Gymkhana Reserves, Home Ground
July Saturday 15—Kanara Catholic Association, C C Home Ground
July Saturday 22—Y M C A A Club, Home Ground
July Saturday 29—B B & C I Ry C C ("B" Team), Home Ground
Aug Saturday 5—Bombay Improvement Trust C C, Home Ground
Aug Saturday 12—Y M C A A Club, Their Ground
Aug Monday 14—Graham's Cricket Club, Their Ground
Aug Saturday 19—Vic Jubilee Tech Instt Gym, Home Ground
Aug Wednesday 23—B B & C I Ry C C ("B" Team), Home Ground
Aug Saturday 26—R G A C Club, Home Ground
Sept Saturday 2—Accountant Genl's Office C C, Home Ground / Grindlay Groom's C C, Home Ground
Sept Saturday 9—Parel Gymkhana, Home Ground.
Sept Thursday 14—Govt Rec Recreation Club, Home Grouud
Sept Saturday 16—G I P Ry Stores C C, Home Ground
Sept Tuesday 19—Bombay Gymkhana Reserve, Home Ground
Sept Saturday 23—R I M Dockyard C C, Home Ground
Sept Saturday 30—Bo Improvement Trust C C, Home Ground
Oct Saturday* a 7—Poona Gymkhana Reserves, Poona Ground / R I M I, Home Ground

*11 a m all other matches at 2-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

O'CONNOR—June 23, at Glenarm, [Simla, the wife of P C Scott O'Connor, of a daughter

DEATHS.

BARROW—At Haslemere, Surrey, Major-General de Symons Barrow, formerly Inspector-General of Police in Oudh, in his 82nd year

FOSTER—June 23, at Calcutta, Melville Urmston, the eldest and beloved son of Mr and Mrs C Urmston Foster, aged 8 years

HEWSON—June 21, at Agra, James Freemann Hewson, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, Retired List, aged 84 years.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m, Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 2-5m., 2-44a. Low water, 7-48m., 8-54a.
P. and O. s. s. Oriental with English mails of 23rd ult., due to arrive at 9 a. m.
Third Criminal Sessions,

POLICE NOTICE.—A gold ring has been found by the Police and awaits its owner.

DUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June was 339 of which there were 15 males, 109 females, and 214 children.

ST. ISABEL'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above Association will celebrate the Feast of their Patroness on Sunday next, the 9th, instant at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Kalbadavie. There will be Mass at 6-30 a.m. followed by a general meeting which will be held as usual in the parochial Hall.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Saikh Gulam Rusool, an old Muhamedan and notorious character, to an aggregate term of four years' rigorous imprisonment out of which seven months to be of solitary confinement, on seven different charges of house-breaking and theft in a building. The accused had been previously convicted, and his last term of imprisonment being four years, by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan prosecuted. It appeared that the accused had been carrying on his depredations since March last, his plan being to climb up the roof of the shop or warehouse he intended to pillage and effect an entrance through the roof, which he prised, leaving the doors intact. Thus by night time he visited several cloth shops at Shaik Memon Street, Janjaker Street, Abdul Rehman Street, Jakaria Mosque Road, Masjid Bunder Road, and Nal Bazaar, stealing pieces of cloth, a little cash, pieces of silk-cloth and other things pledging several articles of the theft with different persons. The accused was arrested at Coorla. He pleaded guilty to all the seven charges.

VIOLENT DRIVING IN 1770.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following extract taken from Part II of "Bombay Town and Materials" may be interesting to our worthy Presidency Magistrates as well as to those who have a weakness for violent or rash driving in Bombay ;—" Letter from Mr. Alexander Callendar, Clerk of the Peace to the President, dated Bombay Town Hall 15th January, 1770. In consequence of a presentment made this day by the Grand Jury to his Majesty's Justices in Sessions assembled, they have ordered me to communicate to your Honour their recommendation that you will please to cause the proclamation formerly issued forbidding the natives to drive their hackeries in a violent manner along the public roads to the great annoyance and damage of the other passengers—to be now published. As it appears the penalty at present annexed to such transgression is an inadequate check, they recommend you will at the same time cause it to be increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for the first offence." The penalty for the second offence was doubled. Of course in those good old days there was no imprisonment for there were no prisons.

OBSERVER.

"WHERE IGNORANCE IN BLISS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir, Your critical correspondent "Vide Webster" no doubt prides himself on the acumen he has displayed in detecting the error into which your contemporary fell, but might I remind him of the little proverb "People in glass houses," etc, and draw his attention to the italicized word in the following extract from his letter :—"the vast amount of learning that is necessary in the staff of a newspaper". I presume the difference between such trivial little words as "in" and "to" is beneath the notice of one who dabbles in such things as the precise meaning of the word "plenipotentiary"—Yours, etc,

BABS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H,
Bombay, July 7 1905.

There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice to-morrow Saturday the 8th instnt from 3-30 p.m.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.
Bombay July 7, 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifles Range at Head-Quarters is available for practice daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

2 Extract from India Army Orders No 338 dated 22nd May 1905 is published for information :—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of Khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their Khaki coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place at the Society's rooms yesterday, the Revd. F. Dreckmann, S. J, presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following 49 new members, since the last meeting, was duly announced :—Life Member,—Major Tyrell Ross (Chakrata). Members,—Lieut. Godfrey Pearse (Agar Malwa); Lieut. J. E. N. Heseltine (Ranikhet, N. W. P.); Mr. E. A. Partridge (Secunderabad); Mr. G. W. Leeson (Goalunds, Bengal); Mr. George Cook (Sinbo, Myitkyina District, Burma); Mr. J. E. S. Nisbet (Pyinmana, U. Burma); Mr. H. R. Kerr (Sinbo, Myitkyina District Burma); Mr. C. R. Watkins (Pyinmana U Burma); Dr. C. E. Silvester (Kajaldhara P. O. South Sylhet, Assam); Capt. A. H. M. Forbes (Bareilly); Mr L. C. Glascock (Bombay); Lieut. M. J. D. Young (Aurangabad, Deccan); Mr. D. Brodie (Tellicherry, Malabar); Mr. G. B. Coleman (Bombay); Mr. C. H. Cardozo (Calicut, Malabar); Mr. L. H. Savile (Bombay); Lieut. G. A. M. Praed (Ranikhet); Mr. C. W. R. Anderdon (Port Blair); Mr. F. E. Morgan (Bezwada, Kistna District); Lieut. H. H. Smith (Cawnpore); Mr. C. C. Longden (Palamcottah Madras); Mr. H. Leslie Andrews (Guynd P. O Nilgiris); Mr. G. Tipper (Calcutta); Mr. C. P. Hankar, with Mr. Chunilal B. Sondrad, defended the second accused.

Mr. Wadia said that the parties were married in Daman. The first accused married the second during the life-time of her husband, and they lived together as man and wife. In the event of the second marriage not being proved to the satisfaction of the jury, they would have to take into consideration the charge of adultery against the second accused. The woman Kashi lived with her husband Ganda Kalian, at Navsari, after their marriage. Subsequently the wife went to her parents' house at Daman, and after that he disappeared. Ganda afterwards received information, in consequence of which he found out his wife, and instituted legal proceedings against the two accused before a Magistrate in Bombay.

Ganda said he was married to the first accused about seven years ago by the "natra" ceremony, in which the heads of the pair were knocked against one another ; but neither "Hom" nor the "Saptai" ceremonies were performed. About fifteen months ago, she went to Daman, and did not return to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ghamat witness said it was not true he had turned the first accused out of his house ; but it was true that after the first accused left his house, and there was no one to look after his household affairs, he married another wife named Vijli according to the custom of his caste. He had issue by Vijli, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Ghamat informed the Court that the first marriage with Ganda was admitted ; but the defence questioned its validity. The defence denied altogether that there was any second marriage.

Further cross-examined, witness said that No. 1, his wife, had once miscarried ; but that was not due to his having kicked her in the stomach. He had never kicked her. The first accused had been arrested at 11 o'clock at night. She was alone in her room at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mankar, witness said he lived with No. 1 peaceably. It was not true that he earned only Rs. 2 per month ; his monthly earnings amounted to Rs. 25. He did not turn No. 1 out of the house, because she was not a full-grown woman.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that when there was no one present at a 'natra' to knock together the heads of the bride and bridegroom, the pair did the knocking by themselves. (Laughter.)

Other witnesses were examined.

Mr. Wadia having summed up the evidence, Mr. Ghamat addressed the jury for the defence. He submitted that it was for the prosecution to prove the charges they had made against the accused to the satisfaction of the Judge and the jury ; the accused was under no obligation to establish his innocence. Lest the jury might be carried away with the impression in their mind that the defence had not called any evidence to disprove the allegations made by the prosecution, which the defence ought to have called he had thought fit to make this explanation. Whether the prosecution had proved the charges and discharged the onus that lay on them was the first point for the jury to consider. The second point was whether No. 2, knowing that No. 1 was the lawful wife of Ganda, married her. If the first marriage was held to have been not proved, No. 1 was entitled to an acquittal ; if the second marriage was not held to have been valid, she was equally entitled to an acquittal. The defence questioned the validity of the first marriage ; that was the stand counsel for the defence had taken from the first, and adhered to it to the last. This went in favour of No. 1 and equally in favour of No. 2. The prosecution had failed to establish their case, and they had handled this prosecution in a manner as if it were a persecution.

Mr. Mankar urged on behalf of the second accused that before any charge of bigamy or adultery could lie, guilty knowledge should be brought home to the second accused, that he knew that No. 1 was a married woman. He had no reason to believe her as such, there was no evidence whatever of the knowledge. The evidence of certain persons had been adduced, who alleged that they saw No. 1 and No. 2 lived in the same room. As a specimen of the truthfulness of the witness examined in Court in this case, counsel pointed out one instance. One of the witnesses had deposed that, when No. 2 came to secure a room in a house in Kumbharwada, he gave her name as "Kashibai Kom Ganda Kalian." Now "Kom" was a highly technical word, used by Marathi speaking people and not by a Gujarati speaking man like No. 2. 'Kom' meant widow or wife, and it was never used ordinarily by a Gujarati speaking man, when speaking of the concerns and business relating to Gujaratis.

The Judge said that the evidence regarding the charge of bigamy was very unsatisfactory and the jury might return a verdict of not guilty. With regard to the charge of adultery against No. 2 the matter was different and required careful consideration. But from the evidence the irresistible conclusion was that Nos. 1 and 2 lived as man and wife. Whether No. 2 then knew her to be a married woman was the essential point. The inference from the evidence was of an equivocal and dubious character, and it would be unsafe to rely on such evidence. The witness who had used the form "Kashibai Kom Ganda Kalian" had improved upon the story, and it would be unsafe to place any reliance on his evidence. As Mr. Mankar had very properly pointed out the word "Kom" would never be used by a Gujarati speaking man in the ordinary course of business.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on all counts, and the accused were discharged. The Sessions were adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli		0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	8	4	73
Total plague deaths to date	292,134	246,361	
Same date last year	6	8	83

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

M. F. I. MOUTHON, who exposed the Humbert frauds, has interested himself in the fortunes of those innocent members of the family who were involved in the general ruin. Madame Gustave Humbert, it appears—the mother-in-law who "never liked Therese"—is living in the Quartier Latin on the small pension paid to her as the widow of the Minister of Justice. It only amounts to £80 a year, and on this sum she supports herself, her daughter, and her son-in-law Emile Daurignac, while contributing to the support of Eve Humbert, who has changed her name and is trying to give music-lessons in Germany, without much success. Maria Daurignac, the sister whom the Crawfords were to marry is in a poor quarter of Paris, in extreme destitution. She gives music-lessons when she gets the chance and has an occasional engagement to play the piano on an obscure dancing-hall.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury,

A KHSATRI BIGAMY CASE.

Kashi woman and Daji Bhagwan were tried on a charge of bigamy. Kashi was charged with marrying Daji, on 25th May last during the lifetime of her husband, Ganda Kalian, a Khsatri tailor [of Navsari, in the Gaekwar's territory, and Daji with marrying a woman whom he knew to have been already married, and with committing adultery. Mr. Rustom Wadia, with Mr. Khimji K. Sonaly, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Kambar prosecuted. Mr. K. R. Ghamat appeared for the first accused ; Mr. Jhankar, with Mr. Chunilal B. Sondrad, defended the second accused.

Mr. Wadia said that the parties were married in Daman. The first accused married the second during the life-time of her husband, and they lived together as man and wife. In the event of the second marriage not being proved to the satisfaction of the jury, they would have to take into consideration the charge of adultery against the second accused. The woman Kashi lived with her husband Ganda Kalian, at Navsari, after their marriage. Subsequently the wife went to her parents' house at Daman, and after that he disappeared. Ganda afterwards received information, in consequence of which he found out his wife, and instituted legal proceedings against the two accused before a Magistrate in Bombay.

Ganda said he was married to the first accused about seven years ago by the "natra" ceremony, in which the heads of the pair were knocked against one another ; but neither "Hom" nor the "Saptai" ceremonies were performed. About fifteen months ago, she went to Daman, and did not return to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ghamat witness said it was not true he had turned the first accused out of his house ; but it was true that after the first accused left his house, and there was no one to look after his household affairs, he married another wife named Vijli according to the custom of his caste. He had issue by Vijli, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Ghamat informed the Court that the first marriage with Ganda was admitted ; but the defence questioned its validity. The defence denied altogether that there was any second marriage.

Further cross-examined, witness said that No. 1, his wife, had once miscarried ; but that was not due to his having kicked her in the stomach. He had never kicked her. The first accused had been arrested at 11 o'clock at night. She was alone in her room at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mankar, witness said he lived with No. 1 peaceably. It was not true that he earned only Rs. 2 per month ; his monthly earnings amounted to Rs. 25. He did not turn No. 1 out of the house, because she was not a full-grown woman.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that when there was no one present at a 'natra' to knock together the heads of the bride and bridegroom, the pair did the knocking by themselves. (Laughter.)

Other witnesses were examined.

Mr. Wadia having summed up the evidence, Mr. Ghamat addressed the jury for the defence. He submitted that it was for the prosecution to prove the charges they had made against the accused to the satisfaction of the Judge and the jury ; the accused was under no obligation to establish his innocence. Lest the jury might be carried away with the impression in their mind that the defence had not called any evidence to disprove the allegations made by the prosecution, which the defence ought to have called he had thought fit to make this explanation. Whether the prosecution had proved the charges and discharged the onus that lay on them was the first point for the jury to consider. The second point was whether No. 2, knowing that No. 1 was the lawful wife of Ganda, married her. If the first marriage was held to have been not proved, No. 1 was entitled to an acquittal ; if the second marriage was not held to have been valid, she was equally entitled to an acquittal. The defence questioned the validity of the first marriage ; that was the stand counsel for the defence had taken from the first, and adhered to it to the last. This went in favour of No. 1 and equally in favour of No. 2. The prosecution had failed to establish their case, and they had handled this prosecution in a manner as if it were a persecution.

Mr. Mankar urged on behalf of the second accused that before any charge of bigamy or adultery could lie, guilty knowledge should be brought home to the second accused, that he knew that No. 1 was a married woman. He had no reason to believe her as such, there was no evidence whatever of the knowledge. The evidence of certain persons had been adduced, who alleged that they saw No. 1 and No. 2 lived in the same room. As a specimen of the truthfulness of the witness examined in Court in this case, counsel pointed out one instance. One of the witnesses had deposed that, when No. 2 came to secure a room in a house in Kumbharwada, he gave her name as "Kashibai Kom Ganda Kalian." Now "Kom" was a highly technical word, used by Marathi speaking people and not by a Gujarati speaking man like No. 2. 'Kom' meant widow or wife, and it was never used ordinarily by a Gujarati speaking man, when speaking of the concerns and business relating to Gujaratis.

The Judge said that the evidence regarding the charge of bigamy was very unsatisfactory and the jury might return a verdict of not guilty. With regard to the charge of adultery against No. 2 the matter was different and required careful consideration. But from the evidence the irresistible conclusion was that Nos. 1 and 2 lived as man and wife. Whether No. 2 then knew her to be a married woman was the essential point. The inference from the evidence was of an equivocal and dubious character, and it would be unsafe to rely on such evidence. The witness who had used the form "Kashibai Kom Ganda Kalian" had improved upon the story, and it would be unsafe to place any reliance on his evidence. As Mr. Mankar had very properly pointed out the word "Kom" would never be used by a Gujarati speaking man in the ordinary course of business.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on all counts, and the accused were discharged. The Sessions were adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

CROSS CLAIMS TO A LARGE ESTATE.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, heard a suit brought by Vali Mahomed Haji Bawa and others against Haji Gani Haji Currim and another, in which the plaintiffs' claim was that the partnership subsisting between the late Haji Bawa Haji Currim and the first defendant may be declared to be dissolved from the date of this suit, that it may be wound up by the Court, that the immovable properties may be partitioned, that they may be sold and the proceeds divided ; that the first defendant may be ordered to account for all monies and properties come to his hands, and that a receiver may be appointed. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Dharamsey appeared for the first and second plaintiffs ; Mr. Davar and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the third and fourth plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mathurbhai Jamietram, and Madon, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant appeared in person.

The plaintiffs stated that Haji Bawa Haji Currim died intestate in January 1903 leaving movable and immovable properties of considerable value in Bombay. The deceased left him surviving as his heirs his widow Khatuabai, two sons three daughters and other relations. The deceased, in his life time dealt in partnership with his brother, the first defendant as a grocer and dealer in oilman's stores at the Arthur Crawford Market, and also did business as a money-lender. He had made a list of his cash in hand his ornaments, and the outstandings due to him, which he delivered to the first defendant for safe custody. The cash, according to the list, was Rs. 89,700 ; and the ornaments and outstandings were stated to be of the value of Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. In August 1903 the deceased's widow filed a suit against the first defendant and the plaintiffs, praying for administration of the deceased's estate and for the payment of her share therein. The first defendant, on the filing of the suit, is said to have torn out of a book the list abovementioned, and subsequently compromised the widow's claim by payment to her of Rs. 4,200 and took a receipt from her in favour of himself and the first two plaintiffs. Since the death of the deceased, the first defendant had remained in sole possession of the deceased's estate, and had recovered the outstandings and received the rents of the immovable properties. He had also carried on the shop in the Crawford

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1905.

CONGRESS AND ITS PILLARS.

THE official report of the twentieth assembly of the National Congress has just been issued in a foolscap volume of 338 pages. It gives the full text, we believe, of all the speeches—the principal ones at all events—which were delivered at the Bombay gathering, last Christmas. No newspapers, even the organ of the Congress, could have found space for all these, so the Committee does well to provide a permanent record of their deliberations. It will prove a guide to future delegates and from it they may learn what to aim at and what to avoid. The volume has a well written introduction; we are not told by whom. There is no other evidence of mock-modesty in it; for the chief aim of the writer appears to have been to show his readers "what really fine fellows we are." When other provinces were hesitating about inviting the Congress to meet in their cities, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta "boldly stepped forward and with a sublime confidence in his city and his presidency, offered to arrange." It is related that the presidency of Bombay generally and the Bombay city in particular responded to his call "with a readiness and an enthusiasm which have well illustrated how deep is their faith in his wisdom, his patriotism and his leadership." The consequence was "a magnificent success;" a gathering which "stood forth as a landmark in the history of constitutional agitation in India." The success is attributed to many causes, first of all "the towering personality" of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee. He is credited with great powers of organisation, an undisputed position as leader, with wonderful tact, "which brought to the work of Congress preparations the great advantage of all operations being directed and co-ordinated by one mind—and that a most vigorous mind. All the different secretaries were proud to work under such a chief and from start to finish everything went off without a hitch." No doubt there is a good deal of truth in the estimate of Sir Pherozeshah's influence with the native, but we imagine he would have preferred to remain a little nearer the level of average mortals.

Then Sir Henry Cotton is raised towards the skies. He has throughout his career "uniformly and consistently realised that he best served the interests of his own country and the great service to which he belonged, by strictly and faithfully adhering to a policy of true righteousness and sympathy." We learn too that while in service his name was in Bengal what Sir William Wedderburn's was in Bombay, "a household word cherished with tender respect and affection." No wonder, observes the writer, that delegates and visitors thronged "to greet and honour these high-souled English friends." Lord Curzon comes in for a touch of the roseate paint brush as he casually crosses the pages and is offered a tribute to his great intellectual gifts, his fascinating eloquence, enormous energy and unbending attitude towards justice. He is compared with "Ripon the Righteous," but immediately the bright colours are blurred; for the Congress changed its mind concerning him. The writer's object, however, was to praise, not to blame, to laud and magnify, not to condemn. So, he waltzes back to Sir Pherozeshah to make mention of his brilliant speech, which is referred to in the same sentence as the statesmanlike address of Sir Henry Cotton. In that very speech Sir Pherozeshah pronounced himself modest and told us of his humility. At the same time he seems to have feared his followers would "trot out," for, he ruminated, even the chosen people of the Hebrew God continually lapsed into the worship of the gods of idolatry. It will probably gratify Sir Henry Cotton to know that his presidential address was in every way worthy of his position as a distinguished administrator and a tried and trusted friend of the Indian people; that it was remarkable for its courageous and constructive statesmanship; its deep sympathy with the aspirations of educated natives and its earnest and dignified eloquence; and that it will take rank with some of the most notable utterances by Anglo-Indian statesmen on the great problem of the government of India.

Sir William Wedderburn is referred to as possessing great knowledge of the needs of Indian agitation in England and the love and reverence in which he is held by the people of this country. To him is given credit for the appointment of a deputation to England for the purpose of urging Indian questions upon the attention of British electors, of Parliamentary candidates and of the leaders of the two great political parties A deputation was chosen, and since then we have heard nothing of it, but we now learn that "already steps have been taken in the different provinces to give effect to the resolution by the election of delegates for the purpose." It is pointed out that this is not the first time that an Indian deputation goes to England; so, Sir William can lay no claim to the inception of the idea. A similar deputation went to England in 1885 and another in 1890. But the special feature of this year's deputation, it is remarked, is that "even comparatively backward provinces like the Punjab and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh are taking part." Friends in Allahabad and Lahore will be glad to know that they are comparatively backward and will doubtless act accordingly. Tribute is paid—rather briefly it must be confessed—to the workers in the Exhibition held in connection with the Congress, the lady workers not being omitted. And it is duly set forth that the next assembly will be held at Benares "the holy city of the Hindus, whither for centuries and centuries, vast crowd of devout pilgrims have turned their steps in search of salvation for their souls. Thither thousands will repair next December, animated by a great purpose and urged by a new faith, and the banks of the Ganges will resound with a new message, not less inspiring than those which in the past have brought strength and solace to a whole race." Whoever wrote the introduction, then, is not a Hindu, or if so, a most unorthodox one. There is rank blasphemy in that sentence, a greater offence than the mere insult to the religion of the whole race referred to.

THE OPIUM TRADE RETURNS.

THE report of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1904-05 is the record of an uneventful year. This principal change was an increase by Rs. 1.0 in the rate of duty on opium imported into the Presidency for exportation by sea, the duty at the increased rates being Rs. 625 for opium weighed at the Ajmere scales and Rs, 600 for opium passed elsewhere. A new sub-opium agency was opened at Baran in the Kotah State early in year. The bulk of the revenue, which amounted to Rs. 1,12,73,283 as against Rs. 1,31,15,903 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 18,42,620, was derived from the duty or pass-fees on opium imported by land into the Presidency for exportation from Bombay to China. The duty-paid exports from the States to Bombay for exportation were 20,420 1/2 chests as compared with 27,237 1/2 chests in the previous year, The decrease of 6,817 chests was due mainly to the high prices ruling in Bombay and the overstocked state of the China market, for it should be borne in mind when considering this decrease that the exports in the previous year were above the average, while the depletion of old stocks, particularly in Malwa, the rise in silver and the increase in duty, all tended to raise prices. The average prices in the Bombay market during the year were Rs. 1,480 per chest for one year old, and Rs. 1,647 for two years old opium as compared with Rs. 1,223 and Rs. 1,332 respectively in the previous year. During the year the area under poppy cultivation in the Baroda State was 12,272 acres against 18,393 in 1903-04 and 6,317 the average during the three years ending 1901-02, The decrease of 6,126 acres is attributed to scanty rainfall during the year, The imports of Baroda opium into the Bombay Presidency, which are intended solely for exportation by sea, were 1,124 1/2 chests, the largest on record comparing with 500 chests in the preceding year, 600 chests in the eight months of 1902-03 and 597½ in 1901-02. This increase is presumably due to the high prices which have ruled lately elsewhere. The stocks of Baroda opium at the end of the year were 96,449 lbs. compared with 167,236 lbs. at the end of the previous year. The actual imports of opium on which duty for exportation by sea was realised were 18,844 chests as against 29,974½ chests, a decrease of 7,130½ chests, and the actual duty realized was Rs. 1,12,36,875 as against Rs. 1,30,70,750. Under the statistics of the transaction at the Bombay Opium Warehouse it appears that 20,533 ½ chests were imported and lodged against 27,498 ½ chests in the preceding year, and out of these and the balance of 1,442 chests in stock at the commencement of the year, 18,986 chests were imported to China, 1 to Mauritius, 5 to Zanzibar, and 7 to other African ports; 999 ½ chests were sold for consumption in the Presidency and 690 were supplied to the Madras Presidency. The balance in stock on March 31 this year was 1,272 ½ chests. Although on all sides these returns show a decrease, it is readily accounted for by the overstocked state of the China market. But it should not be forgotten that the increase of duty may tend to cause a permanent reduction by increasing the production in China.

IN SEARCH OF A KING.

THE State Councillors of Norway having resigned after declaring their country independent of Sweden, leaves, according to his own interpretation of the act, King Oscar to consider that he still reigns and without the aid of a Council. Norway does not quite know where she stands, but a Copenhagen correspondent tell us that people are openly discussing the desirability of selecting a new King of their own and have nominated four suitable royalties. These are the two Swedish princes, Charles and William, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Prince Arthur of Connaught. Against the Swedish princes there is the objection that in the course of events they or their heirs might succeed to the Swedish throne, in which case the two countries would again be united. As to Prince Waldemar, it is well-known that some years ago when a dissolution seemed imminent he was freely talked of as a probable king. He is the youngest son of King Christian and is married to Princess Marie of Orleans. He is a Commander in the Danish Navy and far fonder of the sea than of the routine of a palace. It is not believed probable that he would accept the position, particularly as the independence of Norway is not officially recognised in Sweden. It is believed that, should King Edward be prevailed upon to permit an English prince to accept the crown of Norway, it would remove the feeling of disquietude as to the future destiny of the Scandinavian countries which is at present obscured by a mist of political uncertainty. Some journals state that King Oscar will positively refuse to let a member of his House succeed him in Norway. Whether a Swedish prince would bring peace to Norway is regarded a very doubtful question. Germany, we are told, "is out of the question, thanks to the attitude of the Kaiser and for other reasons besides." England alone is looked upon as absolutely neutral, and the Norwegians, who first suggested the idea of looking to England for a king, have the advantage of knowing England and the English people. But we imagine the same objection would be held in England as in Denmark. Failing an English or a Danish prince, therefore, the provisional Government of Norway has expressed its determination to found a republic, though the idea is not at all popular.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

THE third Test Match has, like the second match, ended in a disappointing draw, all in favour of England. Three full days' cricket have proved insufficient to allow a definite issue being arrived at, but in all probability an extra hour's play would have secured a victory for England. The Englishmen declared their second innings closed with the total 295 for five wickets, and the Australians were thus set the heavy task of having to make 402 runs to win. The telegram does not inform us what time remained when the Australians went in for their second innings, but whatever it was, they succeeded in playing out time, and, when stumps were drawn, were still 177 runs behind with only three wickets in hand. Following the usual procedure England probably declared after lunch hour, in which case the Australians had four hours' batting. The fact that they only scored 224 runs in this time shows that play was somewhat slow, but, of course, they were left with nothing but a draw to play for, and in that they succeeded admirably. That they would have hit off the runs necessary to win, had time permitted, seems highly improbable.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

SIR CHARLES and Lady Rivaz will leave England for India about the 15th September.

THE Members of the Railway Board have left Simla for their Monsoon Tour.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Macedonia with the outward Mail of the 30th ultimo, left Suez at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, July 6th.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made in Madras for the Royal Visit and Rs. 5,000 have been voted for a casket for enclosing the public address.

THE marriage arranged between the Hon. Gerard Collier and Miss Lily Grant Duff will not take place.

THE annual Masonic Ball at Simla will take place on the 12th September. The Viceroy, Lady Curzon, Sir Denzil and Lady Ibbetson and Lord Kitchener, District Grand-Master of the Punjab, will be present.

THE setting in of the rains in parts of Upper India is having a marked effect on the wheat trade in the Punjab. Stocks are being released for export and the traffic to Karachi is assuming enormous dimensions.

THE Survey party which went over the route for the railway which is to connect Bhamo with Tengyueh, in Yunan, are now engaged in preparing their report, and estimate that a line on the 2ft. 6in. guage seems comparatively easy of accomplishment.

MR. C.A. BARBAR, Government Botanist, who was for some time in North Malabar in connection with the proposed experimental farm for pepper cultivation has returned to Madras. The farm is to be opened at Kuttoor, Taliparambe, and arrangements are being made for acquiring the necessary land.

THE approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·53 miles open) for the last 13 days ending 30th June 1905 were Rs. 6,213, being an increase of Rs. 3,258 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st January to 30th June, 1905 amount to Rs. 1,35,654, being an increase of Rs. 32,641, over the corresponding period of last year.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday the debate on the proposal to introduce compulsory primary education in the city was continued. In the course of the debate the Hon. Mr. Setalwad observed that many of the members were not willing to commit the Corporation to the opinion that the introduction of compulsory primary education was a necessity; and in order to meet their wishes, he moved as an amendment that the Corporation were of opinion that the time had arrived when the question of introducing free and compulsory primary education in the city should be investigated. That the President be requested to forward the above resolution to Government with a request that a Joint Committee be appointed to investigate and report upon the matter. At the conclusion of the debate, the Corporation adopted Mr. Setalwad's amendment by a large majority.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending July 4th was 529, giving a death-rate of 33·23 per annum per thousand as against 5·02, the corresponding period of last year, and 651 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 41 died from fevers; 58, plague; 7, small-pox; 1, measles; 2, leprosy; 31, phthisis; 23, diseases of the nervous system; 157 affections of the respiratory organs; 41, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 33, still-born; 69, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 10; Lingaet, 1, Bhattia, 3 Hindu of other caste, 222, Hindu low caste, 75, Musalman, 107, Parsee, 24, Jew, 3, Native Christian, 22, Eurasian, 1, European, 3. Negro-African, 3; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 308 as against 296, the corresponding period of last year, and 302 the average over the past five years.

RECENTLY a very singular report has been abroad among the women of the Cocanada District respecting the bracelets what they wear. The report is to the effect that certain bracelets are very dangerous, i.e., those that are made of Bombay glass and have small moons and crescents, etc., imbedded in them. It is affirmed that a certain small worm bores its way out of this glass and bites the wearers of these ill-fated bracelets, and that whoever is bitten by this worm becomes afflicted with plague or some equally fatal disease, and dies. The worm is said to be a small one with a very hard head. The report arose in Pithapuram, where three women are said to have died from the bite, and spread, with great rapidity over the whole of the Godavery District. The result has been thousand of these bracelets have been destroyed during the past few weeks. The report goes on to say further that this glass was "mined" in a quarry where there was the idol of a certain goddess, and that in getting the glass from the mine the idol was broken and as a consequence the goddess has been very angry and has sent this disease as a punishment.

MARRIAGES between the following have been arranged:—John Ogilvy, of Inshewan, Forfarshire, and Sheila, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. C. S. MacLean, C.B, C.I.E, of the Indian Army; Mr. E. Panton, Indian Civil Service, judge of Chuprah, Bengal, and Miss Muriel McArthur, second daughter of Col. McArthur (retired), Royal Eng., late secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Dept., of Atherstone, Connoor, Nilgiris; B. T. Gibson, Indian Civil Service, youngest son of the late Rev. H. A. Gibson, vicar of Linslade, Bucks, and Dorothy, daughter of the late W. H. Rickards and Mrs. Rickards, Burnham, Bucks; Mr. John Francis Ure, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and Sloane Court, and Miss Isabella Day, eldest daughter of the late Dr. C. H. Day, Indian Medical Staff, and Mrs. Day, of Darjeeling; Capt. Edward Martin Crawley Boevey 1st Royal Sussex Regt, second son of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart, of Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire, and Winifred, youngest daughter of Col. Sartorius, C.B., of Thorwald, Godalming.

ENTERTAINING READING.

THE BROODING WILD by Ridgwell Cullum (George Bell and Sons). This is truly described as a mountain tragedy, though that is a mild description of the series of dreadful incidents that the lonely frozen forest lands of the Rockies looked on. A strange and awsome life is that of the trapper, the news or even the voice of outside men does not penetrate the heart of the wild mountains, where he wages battle with trap and gun against the furred animals, whose skins make his hope of wealth without which his dreams of return to the world outside would be futile. The trapper naturally in such surroundings becomes primitive in idea, and in manner of living. Nature in her wildest and most terrible moods is his study, he must learn to circumvent her in his struggle for existence. Here the story is of two brothers, trappers, Ralph and Nicol Westley, who "were born and bred in a dugout in the mountain side. Their father and mother were long since dead, dying in the harness of the toil they had both loved and which they had bequeathed to their children. These two men had never seen the prairie. They had never left their mountain fastnesses They had never even gone south to where the railway bores its way through the Wild. With them it was northward, ever northward, hard upon the heels of the furred world, which flourishes and perfects in the bitter regions of snow and ice. They had been born to the life of a trapper and knew no other. They lived and enjoyed their lives, for they were creatures of Nature, who understood and listened, when She spoke. They had no other education. They could write their names; that much their mother had shown them, but they did not like the task preferring infinitely the setting of a trap, the laying of a snare, or a day's or a week's chase on snow-shoes after a herd of moose, or an almost hand-to-hand combat with the truculent grizzly. These men knew no society, but their own companionship, which was one of perfect harmony, and that of their dogs, and the one obscure trader whom, at long intervals they visited to trade their wares and purchase supplies. Otherwise they were cut off from the world and rejoiced in their isolation."

It was this very obscure trader, who worked the destruction of the brothers by his telling of a weird story after they had saved him in a vicious, shrieking storm in which he, Victor Gagnon, the half breed, had lain down like a coward bereft of the spirit to make the effort that would save him. He told the brothers in the heat and comfort of their dugout, while the blizzard raged outside, of a beautiful white squaw, whom he had met in the mountain woodland paths, and so excited that they must fain go in search of her, instead of making their usual trapping excursion. Hence all their trouble and hence the terrific tragedy that embraced all but the wickedest in its effect. The strength of the call of the forest life, of the weird of the wild, is marvellously described; the lawless denizens of the Lidden places, of the crags and the caves of the dense woods, the hungry wolves come out and hunt in desperate, swift pursuit and we see them as they are the terror of the trapper, the force he must always face, and either subdue or be himself conquered. Nick Westley's gruesome journey back from the distant forest clearing, carrying the dead body of his brother, while the great gaunt grey wolves grew bold and followed him ever nearer is a most terribly realistic picture only exceeded in horror by the state of Nick's own distraught mind. Ridgwell Cullum can paint in strong shades Nature in her wildest regions, and man, when civilisation drops off him and his passions obey the primordial instincts.

THE FLUTE OF PAN, by John Oliver Hobbes (George Bell & Sons) is a very pretty if, quite impossible romance. Boris, Lord Feldershey, a rich and handsome young guardsman lost his heart to Margaret Queen of Siguria, and declared his love on her eighteenth birthday only to be flouted and refused. This so discouraged him that he left the army, cast aside his title, neglected his possessions, and settled himself in Venice as an artist. He had the gift, and not content with painting, he established a small school of Art there, and lectured gratis to pupils. The romance enters its second phase five years later, when Margaret during a visit to Venice went to see Boris's studio with her stepfather. Things had not been going well in Siguria, and it was deemed advisable that Margaret should marry in order to supply the strong arm of a Prince Consort. Her step-father knew that Lord Feldershey admired the young Princess and that she liked him, also that he had the due military spirit with which to quell the rebellious Sigurians. So Margaret was persuaded to resume acquaintance with the disconsolate Feldershey and to offer him her hand, as it is decreed that Queens must command even at that supreme moment. She was really in love with Boris, Lord Feldershey, but she convinced him that it was for the sake of her country, and to supply it with a competent Commander-in-Chief that she proposed he should wed her. But an incident had happened that very day, which introduced the demon of jealousy in its most virulent temper into the heart of Boris, and, though being the devoted slave of the Princess and chivalrous withal, he accepted the honour, she proffered him, he harboured a furious suspicion in the depths of his mind and one he was determined to probe to the bottom. Naturally all sorts of spurs to his jealousy are at hand and the course of the romance is by no means smooth even after the wedding ceremony is safely concluded. The Flute of Pan plays a mysterious part in the story, and justly gives the title. John Oliver Hobbes writes this tale in an entirely new vein and makes it as easy and attractive reading as any of her other popular novels.

LITTLE WIFE HESTER, by L. T. Meade (John Long). This book has hypnotism as its subject, and it illustrates the harm that can be done by a man endowed with the fatal gift of mesmerising others. Dr. Greenhill is an unprincipled wretch of admirable manners as well as an eminent practitioner. When it becomes, suspected that his cures are not all professionally correct and that he influences his patients for his own monetary benefit, he sees himself on the brink of a precipice, and, when one lady patient comes to tell him that he must return her, within six months, £20,000 which she had entrusted him with for charitable purposes, or her husband will publicly expose him, he finds himself in a very awkward dilemma. His way out is to induce a clever young physician, Dr. Lorrimer, whom he knows to have the gift of clairvoyance that he was gradually losing, to become his partner, hoping to work through him on other patients and to get from them the money necessary to replace what he had utilised and thus save his character. The £20,000 had gone long ago with much more from other sources. Dr. Greenhill has some tremendous hold over Dr. Lorrimer's mother, and through this he succeeds in getting the young fellow to become his partner. There is a terrible mystery on which Hester, the foolish little wife of Dr. Lorrimer stumbles, but it is not cleared up till the end of the story, when the climax is hurriedly arrived at, and the wicked cease from troubling, and one weary man at least is at rest.

A new reprint, of the revised edition of SELF-HELP, by Dr. Samuel Smiles (John Murray) has appeared, with David Livingstone for frontispiece, and five other portraits of famous men through the book. In illustrating the spirit of self help, Dr. Smiles surveys every sort of institution and every sort of man, astronomers, chemists, military men, philosophers, scientists, poets and writers, leaders of industry, artists, musicians, inventors, they all go through the mill of his praise or criticism for the benefit of his young readers. Now, forty-five years after its first publication the book conveys as useful lessons and as much information as when its author first lectured to the hundred young men, who had banded together for mutual help and instruction. The matter of the lectures was, as Dr. Smiles himself admitted, neither new nor original; it was as old as the Proverbs of Solomon, but it was acceptable to the young men and some years later, having received testimony of the benefits derived by them from his addresses. Dr. Smiles elaborated the notes he was in the habit of making in his leisure, and the volume of "Self-Help" was the result. There are still many who will read it with advantage.

IT is officially notified that on the recommendation of the Senate of the University of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General-in-Council under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils act 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State-in-Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

"GIVE US PEACE!"

THE POTEMKIN'S MOVEMENTS

DEMANDS OF THE MUTINEERS.

RINGLEADERS TO BE SHOT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

The mutineers of the Potemkin summoned the authorities at Theodosia to come on board and demanded five hundred tons of coal, some provisions and tobacco within twenty-four hours, as otherwise the town would be bombarded.

They requested the Mayor to distribute among the inhabitants a proclamation demanding the cessation of the war and the convocation of the Zemstvos, and summoning the people to join the revolution.

The inhabitants are panic stricken and are fleeing.

The Municipality has decided to deliver the provisions, but refuse to give any coal because there is none in the town.

LONDON, JULY 5.

It is reported that the Potemkin before visiting Theodosia appeared at Akerman, South of Odessa, and compelled the authorities there to furnish coal and provisions.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Sixty-seven ringleaders of the Pobiedonotsetz Mutiny have been removed to the prison at Kertch and it is expected they will be shot.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Another torpedoer manned by Russian officers has arrived at Sulina in search of the Potemkin.

The Potemkin mutineers have reissued the declaration of war at Theodosia as reported previously.

JAPANESE ROYALTIES IN ENGLAND.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa leave England on the 11th July, homeward bound via Suez on board the Nord Deutscher Lloyd's steamer Preussen.

They returned to London, to-day, after a visit to Doncaster.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Japanese Loan.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that the Mikado gave a farewell lunch to Baron Komuro and the staff of the Peace Commission.

Great Britain, America and Germany each take ten million of the Japanese loan which will be issued at 90 and the rate of interest 4 1/2 per cent. The loan runs for twenty years.

THE GORDON-BENNETT MOTOR RACE.

Won by M. Thery.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Frenchman, M. Thery, who won the race in 1904, has won the Gordon-Bennett motor-car race on the Auvergne course.

Two Italians were second and third, whilst the Englishmen were outclassed.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The motor car race Cup is to be returned to Mr. Gordon-Bennett owing to the decision of the Automobile Club of France arrived at on the 28th of June not to participate in further contests.

England is the only country, besides France, whose three competitors completed the course.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Third Test Match.

ENDS IN A DRAW.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The third test match between England and the Australians has resulted in a draw.

Australia made 224 runs for seven wickets in the second innings of which Noble made 62 runs. The defence was admirable.

Stumps were drawn at 6-18 p. m., owing to the bad light.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the matches for the County Cricket Championship, Lancashire has won nine matches, lost none and drawn four.

Surrey has won seven, lost two and drawn three.

Sussex has won seven, lost two and drawn four.

Surrey has beaten Northampton by nine wickets.

Warwickshire has beaten Essex by eight wickets.

The following is the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P	W	L	D	Pts	Percentage
Lancashire	13	9	0	4	9	100·00
Surrey	12	7	2	3	5	55·55
Sussex	13	7	2	4	5	55·55
Yorkshire	14	8	3	3	5	45·45
Middlesex	7	4	3	0	1	14·28
Gloucestershire	10	4	3	1	1	14·28
Notts	11	4	3	4	1	14·28
Leicestershire	7	3	4	0	—1	—14·28
Kent	10	1	3	6	—2	—50·00
Warwickshire	6	1	3	2	—2	—50·00
Northamptonshire	9	2	7	0	—5	—55·55
Essex	9	1	4	4	—3	—50·00
Hampshire	9	1	4	4	—3	— 60·00
Worcestershire	10	1	6	3	—5	—71·42
Somerset	10	1	8	1	—7	—77·77
Derbyshire						

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON'S DESPATCH,

Questions in the House,

LONDON, JULY 5.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Brodrick, replying to Mr. Schwann, said that the despatch, regarding the reorganisation of the Indian Army sent by him to the Viceroy of India on the 31st May last, was submitted to the Council of India and was passed by it "nem con." No dissents have been recorded and with regard to the notes and opinions written during the discussion on the matter, he sees no reason for departing from the usual practice, considering them to be confidential, by declining to publish the same.

[There was a meeting of the Viceroy's Council on Friday last, and it is understood that the Secretary of State's reply, regarding Army reform, was under discussion.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

Mr. Deakin's Supporters.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Protectionist Mr. Deakin has formed a Commonwealth Ministry, the Labourites promising their support on a definite programme including preferential trade.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

The Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales stakes:—

St. Denis	1
Exchequer	2
Lancashire	3

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

In the race for the Henley grand challenge Cup the Leander boat beat the Sport Nautique of Ghent by 2 1/2 lengths.

MEDICAL SPECIALISTS.

NEW RULES ADOPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The Government have sanctioned the provisional adoption of the following rules for the granting of specialist's pay to officers of the R. A. M. C. and the I. M. S :—

(1) Specialist pay is an allowance to officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for special sanitary or medical work done for the State which is not in the power of the ordinary medical officers to perform with the same efficiency as the specialist. It will not be a personal allowance, but will be granted only to the incumbents of certain specified appointments.

(2) Specialist pay will not be given to officers of the I. M. S. in civil employ.

(3) The services of specialists are absolutely at the disposal of the Government in any way they may direct without further claim for remuneration.

(4) Except in connection with dental appointments, the duties of specialist appointments must be carried out in addition to ordinary hospital duties qualifications.

(5) Officers of the R. A. M. C. in India will be eligible for appointment as specialists under the qualifications laid down by the Army Council for the Royal Army Medical Corps.

(6) The eligibility of an officer of the Indian Medical Service for specialist pay will be decided by the Indian Medical Service, whose decision will be based either on certificates of a recognised institution or by the examination of the candidate. An officer may qualify as a specialist at any period of his service, the allowance will be admissible to any officer who is in a position actually to perform the duties for which he is given the appointment.

(7) There shall be 105 appointments in India, for which specialist pay at Rs. 60 a month shall be granted; of these appointments, 55 will belong to the R. A. M. Corps and 50 to the Indian Medical Service in military employ. The selection for appointments will be made under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

FIRST GRANT OF COMMISSION IN THE ARMY.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to grant commissions to the undermentioned Imperial Cadets who have undergone three years' training in the Imperial Cadet Corps and have qualified themselves to receive commissions as officers of His Majesty's Army.

Zorawar Singh of Bhavnagar; Waliuddin Khan of Hyderabad; Aga Casim Shah, nephew of His Highness the Aga Khan; Bhanwar Amar Singh, of Jaipur. Lieuts, Waliuddin Khan, Aga Casim Shah and Bhanwar Amar Singh have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to general Officers Commanding at Secunderabad, Poona and Mhow respectively, and the services of Lieut. Zorawar Singh have, at the request of his Highness the Thakor Saheb, been lent to Bhavnagar Darbar for employment as Commandant of the Imperial Service Lancers of that State.

These are the first commissions in the regular army that have been granted to members of the Imperial Cadet Corps started by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1902.

FRONTIER DACOITIES AND MURDERS.

A characteristically daring and brutal dacoity is reported from the Frontier. It appears that, last Friday, some thieves broke into the quarters of Jivandas, head clerk of the Kurrum Political Agency. They were disturbed by a servant and promptly slashed the unfortunate man across the neck with a knife severing the main artery so that he bled to death.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ART.

SCHEME FOR FOSTERING NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

In August last the Government of India addressed local Administrations on the subject of compiling a series of provincial pattern books for the principal art industries in India and the scheme as a whole having been approved, the Government of India propose to proceed with it.

As regards the cost, estimates furnished to the Government of India vary from Rs. 1,250 per annum in Bengal to Rs. 7,000 per annum in the Punjab. The estimates are tentative and will be subject to considerable modification when the exact methods of working are determined, but Government are satisfied that expenditure involved will not prove excessive.

In the matter of affiliation, the United Provinces are willing to come within the sphere of the Lahore School of Art and in view of closer relationship between the United Provinces and the Punjab in art matters, the Government prefer this arrangement to the alternative of affiliation with the School of Art at Calcutta which has also been proposed. At the suggestion of both the Central Provinces and Bombay it has been decided to attach the former province to the Bombay School of Art instead of the Lahore School as first proposed, while Assam will go with Bengal as originally suggested.

As regards the scope of the scheme the Principal School of Art at Bombay, argues with some force in favour of inclusion in pattern books of standard western designs which are reported in that presidency to be displacing indigenous art. The Government of India, however, are satisfied that this proposal would unduly broaden the scope of the scheme; indeed, they are disposed to think that in the first instance the scheme should be confined to reproduction of indigenous designs in a few specially selected industries, and that no attempt should be made to cover whole field from outset, especially in provinces which do not possess Schools of Art. The first industries to be selected for the experiment would naturally be those which have already been surveyed with more or less completeness in the existing industrial monographs or otherwise. The concensus of opinion is in favour of employing trained draughtsmen for the preparation of copies from which illustrations are to be reproduced, instead of relying mainly on the students at the schools. The Government accept this recommendation.

As regards the form in which books should be issued, the Bombay Government suggest two styles, one to be issued at cheap price to artizans and one more highly priced for sale to the general public. This and the further suggestion that there should be separate pattern books for each craft are commended to the consideration of the local Governments. Separate books would evidently be necessary for the artisans' edition, and in this edition plates should show the different stages through which the finished article is reached. In the edition intended for the use of the general public it might suffice to give illustrations only of the completed article.

The methods of reproduction to be adopted and the probable cost of reproduction do not seem as yet to have been fully considered and it might be well for the Principals of the Schools of Art to arrange with the permission of their respective local Governments to correspond or meet together with a view to the settlement of these and any further details.

The proposals submitted by the Government of Burma are approved.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

There were only 2,200 plague deaths in the whole of India last week, the Punjab reporting 690, Patiala State 563, Bombay Presidency 319, Bengal 107, the United Provinces 132, Rajputana 163 and Burma 167. The Central Provinces, Hyderabad State, Central India, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Provinces are altogether free.

CALCUTTA TOWN HALL.

NOT TO BE SOLD BY THE CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, JULY 6.

With respect to future of the historic Town Hall at Calcutta, about which so many reports have been circulated lately, the Government is of opinion that the Corporation have no saleable interest in it, the proprietary rights in it being still vested in the Government. The Town Hall is not required by either the Government of India or the Government of Bengal, and the Corporation is informed that it must continue to be maintained by them in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which the Hall was made over in 1863 to the Justices of the Peace to be held by them for the town on condition that they keep it in repair.

FIRST MEET AT POONA.

SPOILED BY THE WEATHER.

POONA JULY 6.

The first meet of present season was held this morning at South Gate Ganeshkind. The master, Colonel Sheringham, got his pack together on the grounds of Government house from where a start was made at 6-45. It was fine for about ten minutes, but afterwards it rained in torrents all through the meet. The Jack was seen crossing the Aundh road on the way to Pashan and no time was lost in trying to get on his line. When the hounds did hit off a line they ran right-handed, but it was at once discovered that it was impossible to ride near them owing to the extremely heavy state of the ground. In deluge of rain the hounds ran him down to the nullah of the river which was in flood and Jack took refuge in some bushes in the middle of the stream where it was quite impossible for the hounds to get at him owing to the hissing current. As it was still pouring with rain and as horses were bogged in all directions, hunting had to given up for the day, and on the way home everybody was glad to partake of refreshments provided by H. E. the Governor near South Gate.

Considering the inclement state of the weather there was a fair field out including his Excellency and the Government House staff. The ladies in evidence were Mrs. Sheringham, Miss Anderson Mrs. Glaysford, Mrs. Dyson and Miss Ruth Sheringham. The hounds are an excellent pack and worked well together.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

POONA, JULY 6.

A meeting of those interested in the coming Poona Horse Show was held, yesterday, under the presidentship of Major General Creagh. In spite of the rain there was fair attendance. The accounts of last year were read and passed. The date of the show was not fixed, but will probably take place at the end of September, Captain Young, I.M.S., who was Honorary Secretary has gone home on leave and no one has yet been found to take his place. Some slight alterations on last year's programme were made. In section B, class 6 for English and Colonial polo ponies, it has been decided to divide the prize between light and heavy weights if there be sufficient entries. The special prize for best hunters is confined to closed classes. Under section C, hunters and class for team will be a driving competition similar to what was held about two years ago.

CRICKET AT POONA.

The cricket match between Poona Gymkhana and Poona Hindus has been put off till to-morrow owing to the heavy state of the ground.

THE DHARMSALA EARTHQUAKE.

GOVERNMENT COMPENSATION TO THE GURKHAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 6

The following concessions in compensation for losses sustained by British Officers of the Gurkha Regiments at Dharmsala owing to earthquake in April last, have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

(1) Free passage from Dharmsala to England, or the equivalent in money, to any officer, his family or his widow who may have been obliged to leave India in consequence of the disaster.

(2) A grant of Rs. 60,500 to two Battalions of the 1st Gurkha Rifles to assist them in rebuilding their mess and private houses.

(3) A grant of Rs. 6,000 to the band funds of the 1st and 7th Gurkhas.

(4) A grant of Rs. 2,500 towards the replacement of the mess furniture and fittings of the 1st and 7th Gurkhas.

(5) A grant of Rs. 8,000 to the Regimental Institutions of the two Battalions of the 1st Gurkhas.

(6) A grant of Rs. 535 to half mounting funds of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st and 7th Gurkha Rifles.

(7) A grant, to officers injured, of injury pensions or gratuities under the terms of the Army Regulations of India, Vol. I, Part 1, articles 1504 and 1505.

(8) A grant to widows and children, or other dependent relatives of officers killed, of compassionate allowances under the Army Regulations of India, Vol. I, Part 1, article 1541 and the Royal Warrant for Pay, article 642 B.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	68,854	11	6
In memory of the late P. M. Kanga from a friend	1	0	0
A Parsi Lady	5	0	0
District Grand Lodge Bombay	250	0	0
Shapurji Sorabji Gostaseth	5	0	0
H. H. the Rao of Cutch	800	0	0
Lt.-Col. H. M. Abud Political Agent Cutch	100	0	0
Lt. R. F. Steel, I. M. S. 105th L. I.	15	0	0
Pallonji Bezonji	10	0	0
Dinshaw Pallonji	10	0	0
Nanabhai Muncherji	3	0	0
Ardeshir Pestonji	2	0	0
Panachund Gopaljii	20	0	0
X. Y. Z	20	0	0
Total	70,077	11	6

THE JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask you to inform contributors to our War Relief Fund, through your valuable paper, that the Japanese Consul here is in receipt of a letter from his Government acknowledging the receipt of a sum of seventeen thousand five hundred thirty yen and ninty-three sen (yen 17,530 93/100) which was remitted to them in the month of February last, as a second instalment by this Society. Formal receipts from the Japanese Government are now being sent to each contributor.—Yours, &c.,

S. HAYASHI,

President of the Society of Japanese Residents, Bombay.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

THE weather conditions last evening during the game in the Harwood League between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Parel Gymkhana, although more propitious than those that had marked the two previous evenings, were by no means all that could have been wished, the heavy state of the ground and the strong breeze interfering with anything like correct play. Apart from this, however, the game was not of much public interest as the Parel Gymkhana have been so obviously unequal to the task of meeting the stronger teams in the League on anything like equal terms and, moreover, they had to play with only nine men, two of their team failing to put in an appearance. The Parel Gymkhana have very pluckily entered for the League games, but although the season is now nearly half way through the team as a whole has shown very little improvement, chiefly because the side will not combine and the players have only a rudimentary idea of passing. The goal-keeper too has hardly been as useful as a man in his position should be and has repeatedly failed to keep out shots which required no very great amount of skill to successfully negotiate. Given a reliable goal-keeper and a few lessons in the act of passing, there is, however, no reason why the team should not do better another season. The game last evening could not be taken as a test of the Gunners' form, as they were at no period of the game in the least extended, but for all that there have not been wanting signs that the the team, since its first few games, has made a distinct advance and has trained on into a thoroughly good side. The goal-keeper is, if not brilliant, safe and reliable, the back division and the forwards show excellent combination, and perhaps the only fault to be found with the team as a whole is that it is a bit slow. This, although a fault which can hardly be remedied without making radical changes in the team, can to a certain extent be nullified by improved defence. The Parel Gymkhana had to defend against a strong breeze in the first half and up to a certain stage did well in keeping their goal intact. It was in fact not until after the lapse of quarter of an hour that the Gunners succeeded in obtaining their first goal, but after that five others followed in quick succession before the referee's whistle brought relief to the Parel team. During the whole of the first period the R. A kept the ball confined within their opponents' twenty-five and simply bombarded their goal, at least a dozen shots either going over the net or passing by the side of the goal posts. Corners came in quick succession, but only from one was a goal scored. The Parel team only transferred play to their opponents once during the opening half and gave the R. A. goal-keeper the only opportunity he had in the match of doing something for his side. In spite of the fact that they were playing two short, the Parel team with the wind in their favour did better in the second moiety, and the R.A. were only able to add another goal to their score. The venue of play during this period was almost entirely in Parel territory and, although the R. A. kept up a perfect fusilade at their opponents' goal, only one shot told. Probably no team has ever been so tied up in a match on the Cooperage as the Parel Gymkhana were in this and, had the shooting of the R. A been better, the score would have been doubled at least. As it was the game, which was absolutely one sided thoroughout, ended as follows :—

Royal Garrison Artillery	7 Goals
Parel Gymkhana	Nil

HEAVY RAIN AT DAMAN.

RAILWAY LINE WASHED AWAY.

OWING to heavy rain, the line at mile 106 between Daman Road and Bbiled on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was washed away early on the morning of the 6th. Traffic was interrupted for a short time but communication has now been restored.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PROPOSED COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, presiding, when the debate on the proposal to introduce in Bombay free and compulsory primary education was resumed.

At the previous meeting, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had moved that "the Corporation are of opinion that the time has arrived, when a beginning should be made to introduce free and compulsory primary education for boys in the city of Bombay. That the President be requested to forward the above resolution to Government, with a request that a Joint Committee be appointed to consider the details, and make recommendations as to the best manner in which the above object can be attained."

Mr. Padhye had moved an amendment "that the Corporation are of opinion that the time has arrived, when primary education for boys and girls should be made free in Bombay with a view to make it compulsory in the course of time. That the President be requested to forward the above resolution to Government with a request that a Joint Committee be appointed to consider the details and make recommendations as to the best manner in which he above object can be attained."

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey had moved another amendment to the effect that the proposition moved by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola should be forwarded to the Joint-Schools' Committee for favour of opinion as to the feasibility of the proposal as a whole or only so far as it referred to free education and to submit the approximate estimates in order to give effect to the proposal.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn had moved a third amendment "that this Corporation are of opinion that having regard to the great necessity that exists for the extension of primary education especially among the lower orders of the population, it is desirable, if feasible, to introduce free primary education for children of both sexes throughout the city of Bombay. That this resolution be forwarded to the Joint Schools' Committee with a request that they will favour the Corporation with their opinion after considering the question in all its aspects and will submit estimates of the capital and recurring expenditure which would be involved by its adoption."

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit in continuing the debate complimented the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola for bringing before the Corporation this important question and giving that body an excellent opportunity of expressing its opinion. It had been urged that the proposal was fifty years too soon, but in Mr. Petit's opinion the Corporation ought to have handled this subject fifty years earlier. He did not believe in the efficiency of a voluntary system of education for the experiment had failed in Europe and America. In his opinion the people of this country would never educate their children without compulsion. There would be opposition in the beginning, but gradually the people would get accustomed to it. The financial difficulties as well as the question of maturity would be carefully dealt with by the Committee to which it had been proposed to refer the matter for consideration.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola spoke in favour of compulsory education. He said the proposition moved by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was as good as the amendment moved by Mr. Dunn, as the latter also advocated free education. The only difference between the two was whether the system of compulsory education in Bombay was feasible or not. Mr. Jaffer submitted that on Mr. Padhye's own showing the system had proved feasible in a Native State and it was bound to succeed in Bombay. He could say by experience that Marwaris and money-lenders were able to extort from their poor customers ten times as much as was really due owing to the ignorance of the people. He advocated free and compulsory education in the interests of the illiterate classes and submitted that if the system was introduced the people would be happier than they were now.

Mr. V. N. Mandlick was in favour of free, but not compulsory educations. He said persuasive measures would be more successful than compulsory steps proposed to be adopted. His experience was that whenever parents found it difficult to maintain their children in Bombay, they sent them to their native place. If compulsory education was introduced in Bombay poor parents would send their children away. It was urged that people did not object to vaccination, but he pointed out that vaccination was for a day only and therefore there was not much opposition. Primary education stood on a different footing. It would have to be given for years. He did not agree with Mr. Ibrahim when he said that mortality of the city was due to want of education. Mr. Mandlick's opinion was that it was due to want of sufficient accommodation and fresh air. They knew that people in the mofussil were less literate than Bombay people and yet the rate of mortality in the mofussil was less than that prevailing in Bombay. He thought that Mr. Dunn's amendment was the best which the Corporation should adopt.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia rose to speak on Mr. Dunn's amendment.

The President observed that as Mr. Wadia had already addressed the meeting, he could speak only upon any fresh matter that might have been introduced by the amendment.

Mr. Wadia said Mr. Dunn's amendment was so sensible that he would appeal to Mr. Ibrahim to withdraw his proposition in favour of it.

The President: But that is not a fresh matter at all.

Mr. Wadia: If you will allow me to develop my argument. I will show you what fresh matter has been introduced by the amendment. Mr. Dunn's amendment asks us to eliminate compulsary education from our programme. Continuing Mr. Wadia said that even in such civilised countries as France and Germany there was no compulsory education. He advised the Corporation to accept Mr. Dunn's amendment.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said that the Corporation in their anxiety for the spread of primary education, should not lose sight of other Municipal reforms, which were of still greater importance. Introduction of compulsory primary education would involve a further burden on the Corporation and he asked them to consider whether a further burden on the ratepayer was justified. If Mr. Ibrahim's object was to reduce the mortality of the city, they should consider whether that end could not be attained by other means. He thought that having regard to the various responsibilities, which the Corporation had to discharge, this question ought to be considered not by the Joint-Schools-Committee, but by a Committee of the Corporation. He therefore moved as a fourth amendment: "That a Committee consisting of the President, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Padhye, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Casnathji, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Dr. D. B. Master, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Kaz Kabiruddin, Mr. Munmohondas Ramji, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Dr. A. G. Viegas, be appointed to consider and report upon the desirability of the introduction of free and compulsory primary education for the children of both sexes in the city of Bombay and that they be requested to consider the question in all its bearings."

Mr. Lukhamsey Napoo Shah seconded the amendment.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail next rose to speak but on being told by the President that he could address the meeting only on fresh matter, he sat down.

NOT A MODERN DEVICE.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said compulsory education was not a modern device. It was introduced in the middle ages by the Hebrews and was advocated by Plato, Caliphs and others. Having regard to the fact that Parsi, Mahomedan and Hindu boys attending St. Mary's St. Xavier and St. Vincent Schools were compelled to read the Bible, he did not see why compulsory primary education, which was after all secular education should be objected to. Dr. Dadachanji thought that the Joint-Schools-Committee was not a competent body to consider the question involving many important issues.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad was opposed to Dr. Viegas' amendment, because the latter wanted the Corporation to take a survey of their position with regard to their other wants before they decided the question of primary education. He could not also agree with Mr. Wadia, when he said that they should not educate the people because they were very ignorant and superstitious.

Mr. Wadia: I did not say so.

Mr. Setalvad continuing said that if the people of the country were ignorant and superstitious, there was the greater need to educate them. Again, if they were to accept Mr. Ibrahim's proposition that compulsory education was necessary in the interest of sanitation, then he thought that such education was necessary more for girls than for boys, and yet girls had been left out of the proposition altogether. Mr. Setalvad looked upon the question on a broader ground, namely, the moral and material development of the country. The Government of India devoted only one percent and a half of the total revenues to the purposes of the education. In England and other civilised countries this percentage was very much large. As to the question of cost Mr. Setalvad said that that should not weigh in the minds of members because, whatever amount they would spend would be nothing compared with the advantages, which would be gained by the people in the shape of education. He submitted that this was a question, which could not be properly dealt with by the Joint-Schools' Committee. It was a question in which Government and the Corporation were very much interested and he thought the conclusions of a Joint Committee of the representatives of Government and the Corporation would weigh more with Government than the decision arrived at by the Joint-Schools' Committee.

(Continued on page 6.)

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Some Society Doings.

THE FEMININE DOG CRAZE.

BEAUTIFUL BUTTONS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

THE first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club was one of the smallest on record, for only ten coaches turned out in the pouring rain and it is not, perhaps, necessary to add that there were very few people at the Magazine to see them assemble and start upon what was to have been a drive to Hurlingham. The meet was not, however, postponed, and soon after half-past twelve the first coach appeared, this being Sir Frederick Banbury's, the member for Peckham having recently been elected to the F. H. D. C. His chestnut team had long been a familiar sight at the Coaching Club meets, and will not be out of their element at those of the senior driving club. Sir Frederick Banbury takes one of the three places made vacant by the deaths of Lord Henry Vane-Tempest and General Owen Williams and by the resignation of the Duke of Fife, who had been a member of the club for many years. The next two coaches to arrive were those Mr. W. H. Grenfell and Mr. Albert Brassey. They both drove bays, and their teams were bad to beat. Another stylish team was that of Colonel Pleydell-Bouverie, who was driving three greys and a black as leader, this being the coach of the Coldstream Guards. The Blues and the Royal Horse Artillery were both represented by bay teams, Captain Fitzgerald, who was driving the former, being accompanied by Prince Alexander of Teck and one or two brother officers, while Captain Hankey had taken Captain Vallentin's place as driver of the latter.

There were a few balls last week, but none of them very exciting. Lady Kintsford's, which she gave at the Hyde Park Hotel, was pleasant, but it was a miserably rainy night. Lady Peek's was excellent plenty of room, pleasant people, and a very good floor. She had a good many dinners given for it. Her brother, Mr. Brodrick, though obliged to dine at the Palace, gave a large dinner in Portland Place, and there were three or four others as well. Lady Grove was looking very handsome, and Miss Hozier quite beautiful. Mrs. Tennant's ball in spite of the Londonderry House affair, was an excellent one. Then, again, she had several dinner parties given for it, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Sir Charles and Lady Tennant, being some of those who helped in that way. The Duchess of Northumberland gave a large dinner, which developed into a dance after. The Caledonian ball was a great crowd, and after the quadrilles were danced, most of the performers went away, but it was kept up until very late. The Duchess of Sutherland, who took charge of the reels, looked beautiful in a very simple white dress, with fine diamonds. Lady Dalhousie and Lady Constance Stewart Richardson were wonderfully handsome. Baroness Cederstrom's dinner and concert were very pleasant and the hostess sang several times. Later in the week there was a large gathering of Colonials at Sunderland House on Wednesday in aid of the Colonial Nurses; Princess Henry of Battenberg presided, and besides many well-known English people, there were a large number of Colonials present.

That the maternal instinct has in some mysterious way to do with the craze of women for pet dogs has been regarded as the explanation of the time, money, and real or pretended affection lavished on canine possessions by women old, young, and middle-aged. One likes to think that most people are fond of dogs, because they are delightful companions, faithful friends, and the most human of all animals; but it often puzzles one to understand why some women continually burden themselves with small dogs, pay exorbitantly to get them here and there and everywhere, and do not hesitate to make a nuisance of themselves by taking their pets to country houses and parties when, at the same time, they are obviously not genuine dog-lovers. For such as these will change their pets with as little compunction as they would have a ring or a necklet remodelled. There is a fashion in dogs, as in hats or walking-sticks, and this type of woman must have an up-to-date pet above all things. Again if some new admirer sends her a new dog, she will unhesitatingly depose the old favourite in its favour. No true dog-lover could ever cast off a doggy friend in this heartless fashion. But perchance the secret of the craze of women for dogs has been found by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome. All humorists stumble on serious facts sometimes. There is often much pathos beneath their jests, and a vast deal of shrewd observation and wisdom in their quaint topsy-turvy manner of treating everything that comes in their way. At all events, Mr. Jerome says the dog makes "platonic friendship possible between the sexes," and I think perhaps there is something in it. It is astonishing how much can be said, how meetings can be arranged, how many notes can be written a propos of Juno or Smudge or Woggles. A creature that is more than half-hidden by a blue or orange bow, and is apparently indispensable to the existence of its mistress, makes an admirable excuse for sitting close to the mistress in order that Woggles or Toto may have its ear rubbed or its nose scratched. After a certain age fascinating poses and baby-talk may be indulged in with good effect—all, of course, on account of the doggie.

Mousseline de soie has always been worshipped by the world of women. A young girl looks charming in white muslin, a smart married woman is at her best in blue or mauve muslin, and one often sees an old lady of seventy dressed in soft grey muslin with perfect success. Taste in colour and texture counts for much in matters sartorial. White, cream, grey, black, pale pink, pale blue, or pale mauve look delightful in muslin. But a red green or bright yellow muslin would be a terror too great for expression. Some very pretty muslins frocks have just arrived from Paris. They are white, daintily worked with hand embroideries, and made over a perfectly fitting white silk foundation. No bits of black velvet or so called "touches" of colour tend to vulgarise the clever specimens of the dressmaker's art. They are pure white, and their beauty consisted in their fineness and delicate handiwork. One is made princess fashion, fastened at the back, and had a deep, pointed waistbelt in the white embroidery. The sleeves come to the elbow, and the bodice is made high to the neck, with a soft lace collarband. No sashes appear on any of these muslin gowns. An economical woman might wear a dress such as the above, as the silk foundation would serve for several seasons, and the muslin could be renovated by our faithful friend, the French cleaner.

Queen Alexandra has always been faithful to the white feather boa, and events have, as usual justified the excellence of her taste. For this most becoming neck-wrap has never entirely disappeared, and is now once more the first favourite both in Paris and London. A cheap feather boa is not to be thought of, and a good one costs from £8 to £12, but here again the cleaner comes to our aid, and at the end of the season can renovate well-worn boas. There are some attractive novelties in the shape of chiffon neck-gear, made to resemble a boa of feathers. The chiffon is drawn and puckered in an intricate manner, and the ends are finished with white silk fringes. These chiffon boas are made to match the colouring of the dresses.

Pockets remain prohibited articles, and failing these one has to have recourse to bags of every sort and description. Gold bags are still carried by those who possess them, but they have somewhat lost caste, owing to their numerous cheap imitations. A few women carry bags made of gun-metal, with the clasp jewelled or set with enamels. But most prefer a bag of silk or satin, made to match or to contrast with the costume; and these bags are often copied from old ones that belonged to our mothers and grandmothers. A pretty one is in soft, creamy-white satin, cut in a sort of three-cornered shape, and adorned with silk embroideries. Such a bag as this would make a fitting accessory to one of the white muslin dresses; and it might be copied in black with the same multi-coloured embroideries, and accompany a black or any dark-coloured costume. By-the-way, these dainty bags would make a saleable article for the numerous charity bazaars that seem to be the order of the day.

To match the muslin dresses are some charming parasols that would suit a white muslin frock to perfection. These are in plain white silk, with mother-o'-pearl handles, and are trimmed in the neatest, simplest fashion, with not a touch of colour visible.

Mother-of-pearl undoubtedly plays the largest part in the foundation of the summer buttons. Unadorned, it serves as the approved fastening for morning blouses, but for trimming more elaborate bodices it has endless embellishments and decorations. Extremely delicate is a button with a gold filigree centre and a quarter-inch mother-of-pearl rim overlaid with gold filigree. Another pearl button is ornamented with a small gold crocus, the top of the circle being cut out to form the upright petals of the flower. The newest button for nestling in gaugings and tuckings of soft materials is an oval stone, which may be had to match any of the season's odd colours, surrounded by a circle of tiny rhinestones. The button gives the effect of a costly piece of jewellery. Sometimes single rhinestone imitation ruby, turquoise, or emerald buttons are used for studding heavy laces or for finishing silk or velvet rosettes. Metal buttons are finished to look exactly as though they were covered with silk, and many of them are decorated with a tiny hand-painted flower. Buttons are also finished in perfect imitation of Persian trimmings, the rich old-world colourings offering a beautiful contrast, when setting off one of the numberless varieties of shepherd checks. Shaded and changeable silks, too, are imitated in metal buttons, a silky finished button of porcelain blue fading to baby blue, an old rose graduating to pale pink, or a golden brown growing into tan. Brass buttons are extensively employed in lines or groups for trimming tailored frocks. An elaboration of the metal button has a rim of gun-metal or silver, with a centre of shaded chenille, or chenille in contrasting pastel shades, held firm in the middle by a tiny flower of cut steel. Leather in any shade forms the centre of buttons with metal rims. When a button finishes the end of braid bands, loops, or straps, it is covered with braid to match. Linen suits are trimmed with linen-covered buttons, and on an embroidered frock the buttons have embroidered coverings done in the same design in miniature. Very costly is a French button that has the appearance of opaque glass. A circular lattice-work of liquid green composition has as its centre a star flower of palest salmon pink. A tiny rhinestone at the heart of the blossom looks like a dewdrop barely daring to rest on an almost transparent petal. Peacock eye buttons are still decidedly in evidence, and the same focussing eye is effected in a shaded coral button.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Poli-tical Agent, Third Grade, on the termination of his special duty is to be Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. A. H. Gordon is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 19th November 1904.

The services of Captain W. C. Anderson, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as an Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Vice Mr. M. Kennedy, appointed to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, Mr. F. H. Warden to be First Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. H. Brewin to be Second Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. H. R. Hume to be Third Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. R. M. Phillips to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. A. Guider to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. W. M. F Clarke to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. H. Stanley to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police. Vice Mr. K. A. Reinold, deceased. Mr. W. C. Holman to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. G. N. R. Lambert to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency is to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Gloster, Barrister-at-law, I.C.S., on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., is to be Assistant Collector, Poona. Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to be Assistant to the Collector of the Panch Mahals.

Mr. W. A. Talbot is to be First Grade Conservator of Forests and in charge of the Central Circle vice Mr. T. E. Fry, retiring. Mr. F. Gleadow to be Second Grade Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Talbot, promoted. Mr. H. Murray to be Third Grade Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Gleadow, and in charge of the Southern Circle vice Mr. Talbot.

Mr. W. E. Copleston is to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. D. Maitland-Kirwan, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant H. C. Dobbs, R. G. A., passed an examination in the Somali language on the 19th June, 1905.

The Reverend J. A. Sellar, Chaplain of Mahableshwar, doing duty at the Presidency, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 8th July 1905.

The combined privilege leave and furlough for six months granted to Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, M.D., I.M.S., is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F.R.C.S., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

Between the 17th June and the date Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakor rejoins, the following substantive pro tem. promotions are ordered:—Mr. H. M. Dixon, B.A., to be Third Grade.

We have received a copy of Messrs Kelway's MANUAL OF HORTICULTURE FOR 1905, the three hundred and sixty pages of which testify to the marvellous beauty and variety attained nowadays by the plants of every kind that can adorn garden or nursery. The arrangement of the manual is in sections, profusely illustrated, of hardy perennial, biennial, herbaceous and climbing plants, shrubs and trees, fruits and greenhouse half hardy and tender growths, first, then seeds—vegetable and flower—and roots, thirdly bulbs and lastly cut flowers. A most useful index on the back cover supplies a need in this list of bewildering varieties of flowers. A cursory glance would suggest that the blossom of the moment is the paeony, so exquisite and multitudinous are the exhibits, from thick and double, like the paeonies of the honoured ages long gone by, to the small and dainty single blossom more like a delicate modern anemone. No less than forty-two pages are given up to illustrations of the hundreds of species of this flower. We have not seen them yet in Bombay, but in the floral revival which has brought to manifest perfection here so many occidental seeds and plants, why should we not try the paeony, both the showy tree kind and herbaceous plant. The "Coronation," white with light pink edges, the "Lady Curzon" and the "Limoselle," seem the cream of the double collection, while the "Snowflake," the "Imperial" and the "Queen Alexandra" among the single paeonies are most beautiful. The Lilium Auratum, originally a Japanese lily, is another flower we might take on trust from the illustration here, for it would surely flourish in Bombay soil and atmosphere. Among the flowers that have been brought to unusual perfection of late years, we observe the Delphinium, heads of which are here photographed looking like rich ropes of blossom. That seed was tried in Bombay last year, if not before, and succeeded fairly well but its heads were minute compared to the illustrations in this list. We can show as good or better Clematis than the British-grown and we have seen Bombay petunias running Kelway's single variety close. His Amaryllids might suggest to our horticulturists the introduction of a variety in colour. The glorious red amaryllis that grows in Bombay without care or anxiety would contrast well with the cream and white ones in the catalogue. The rose-bushes photographed in this Manual are beautiful beyond compare the Lamarque and the Aimee Vibert having more flowers than leaves. The majority of the photographs are from specimens in Messrs Kelway's own nurseries at Langport.

CLUB MANAGEMENT.

THE letter recently published anent Honorary Secretaries of Clubs in India, raises the whole question of the system and management of the latter, especially now that residential members derive exceptional advantages from them, while hotels suffer considerably. The subject is a large one, and must possess an interest for the majority of Europeans who are living in India: therefore, a review of the facts and a consideration of possible advantageous changes appear to be desirable, before the world grows much older.

At present one of the general principles on which Clubs out here are worked, is the large entrance donation; generally this is fixed at Rs. 100, sometimes Rs. 200 or even more, while occasionally it is Rs. 50. Taking London Clubs as a guide, these donations are equivalent to a life-membership at a fee of £7 7s. to £14 14s. but the circumstances are vastly different. In India the military element provides a large number of members, but it is rare for an officer to return to a Club he has once left, after the three or four years his regiment has remained in the station in which it is situated; he is a life-member of a Club of which he will never practically have any further use.

Of course these large entrance donations provide a sum that is available to meet large outlays, such as newspapers, billiard-tables, furniture, repalacement of breakages and worn-out articles, etc., but by a perusal of this article it is hoped that it will be seen that system is not commercially sound, and that it practically means "over watering of stock," the only difference between that action and the heavy club donation being that the investor in the Club does not expect a dividend or a chance of realising his money by selling his share. The entrance donation in London is intended—to a certain extent—to keep out those who cannot afford a Club really and whose presence therein would be undesirable, even if they escaped being black-balled. In India the opposite is the aim, for all who are called gentlemen are welcomed irrespective of their incomes. It is plain that a large entrance donation is unnecessary and, further, that in the case of junior civilians and officers, married men, etc., it is a positive tax, for without the Club practically society, games gymkhanas, dances, etc., are closed to residents in a station An entrance donation of Rs. 50, payable by five monthly instalments of Rs. 10, should be ample for any Club in India, and it is found to be so in one notable case, at all events.

Turning to the monthly subscription it must be apparent that it is fairer that those who use the Club daily should be charged more than those who can get into the station only for week-ends or for a day now and then; it however, as it is difficult to discriminate between claims for a reduced subscription, it is better to strike a fair balance, which is well represented by Rs. 5 a month.

Probably some readers will say that both the entrance donation and monthly subscription advocated are far too small on to run a Club. The reply is: What do you require the monies for? Is it not for the general upkeep of articles that are not catered for in the profits made by the sale of refreshments, letting of quarters, providing of meals, e.c.? If that is the case, there is the very point that is overlooked by many committees, i. e., that those who derive benefits from the Club are justly liable to bear a fair share of the expense of providing them. Under usual arrangements a resident member often pays the same donation and subscription as one who lives a hundred miles away, the only extra charges the former incurs being rent for quarters, table-money and a small percentage on the catering.

To meet the case founded on the proposal for less donation and subscription it is only necessary to obtain a reliable income from other sources. This can be achived in the following manner:—

In many Clubs the cost price of every article is worked out, and a selling price is fixed and approved by the Committee, the difference varying from five up to one hundred per cent or more. Thus, cigarettes may be retailed at an anna each, though costing eleven pies, while large soda-water is listed at one anna a bottle while obtained at five or six annas a dozen. And so on. The accounts are long, entailing numerous entries of cost-price, selling-price, profit, balance, values of the latter at cost and at selling prices, etc., all requiring a vast amount of clerical labour and much checking. And the worst of it is that no one knows what the profit for any month will work out as a percentage on the stock sold, for all depends on what articles are most run on and what the percentages were on them: ten thousand cigarettes will give less profit than the same number of soda-water, at the prices quoted above. The better plan is to enter in the ledger all articles at cost price, charge the same for them in the members' bills add "and a percentage to the total as a profit on account of Club expenses." For instance: A bill amounts to Rs. 100 for refreshments, etc., add 10 per cent Club profit and the total becomes Rs. 110. The account becomes as simple as possible, the profit likely to be earned on stock may be anticipated more accurately, and everyone bears a fairer share of the upkeep of the Club, calculated from the personal benefit that he has derived from it. Take the cases of a residential and of an ordinary member:—

Residential	Rs.	a.	p.	Ordinary.	Rs.	a.	p.
Quarters ...	50	0	0	Wine che-roots, etc.	10	0	0
Messing	54	8	6	Extras (1 dinner)	3	0	0
Wines, che-roots etc...	46	0	0				
Extras (as per book) ...	30	0	0				
Rs.	174	8	6	Rs.	13	0	0
club profit at 10 per cent...	17	7	3	club profit at 10 per cent	1	4	10
Total ...	191	15	9	Total ...	14	4	10

Is not this a fair way of charging members? Each pays for the benefits he has derived, and not on account of those derived by others, as is sometimes the case under the old system.

By fixing a Club percentage of profit (proportionate to the running expenses, redemption of debentures, keeping up funds, etc.), every member will pay a fair share thereto, and the institution will prosper. Ten per cent is a very good working rate for profit, but even fifteen may not be too much if what may be called extra expenses are thrown in. The accounts are simple and everyone knows what his share will be.

The Club Secretary is an honorary one as a rule with certain privileges where work is heavy. Whether the latter system should be continued or a paid secretary be entertained depends on: (1) Whether the Club turns over enough money a month to admit of the payment of a sufficient salary to attract the suitable man; and (2) whether the work requires such an official. As to (1) if a club has members' bills amounting to Rs. 10 000 a month there will be the Rs. 1,000 profit, from which the secretary's salary will have to be defrayed: this is not likely to be less than Rs. 400, a large share of the profits to be devoted to supporting one who is practically a member of the the Club. It is much better business to pay a good steward a suitable salary and to thus employ some worthy pensioner; he can keep all the accounts on the simple system advocated above and under the general superintendence of an Honorary Secretary and Committee, the latter deriving no extra benefits whatever from their office, a Club can be run carefully and economically. If has been done in some cases and can be done again." Pioneer."

THE HIGHER STANDARD EXAMINATION.

There appears to be considerable dissatisfaction on the part of those most nearly interested with the Higher Standard Examination in Urdu as at present conducted by the Central Board in Bombay. As we understand that on the last occasion out of thirty three candidates only one passed, the feeling is intelligible. The impression says the "Pioneer" prevails that no man, not if he were a Max Muller, has a chance of passing at his first attempt, and as it appears that candidates have to put their names and rezimenta on their answer papers, it is easy for the Examiners to ascertain how they stand in this respect. As the Examiners fees are regulated by the number of candidates appearing on each occasion, irrespective of the number of times that each has been up, it is evident that they have no inducement, as far as the pocket is concerned, to let men through quickly. Though we do not suppose for a moment that such a consideration would weigh with them, it is not in nature to suppose that candidates will be equally clear in their minds upon the matter. The latter ask too, why there should be no military officer upon the Bombay Board when the examinees are mostly of the military service? It surely cannot be that there is no officer in the Western Command who is qualified for the position.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box: in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All pronchial, puimonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

He found from the debate that many of the members were not willing to commit the Corporation to the opinion that the introduction of compulsory education in Bombay was a necessity and in order to meet their wishes, he proposed to move an amendment, which he hoped would be accepted by them. He then moved as a fifth amendment "that the Corporation are of opinion that the time has arrived, when the question of introducing free and compulsory primary education in the city of Bombay should be investigated. That the President be requested to forward the above resolution to Government with a request that a Joint Committee be appointed to investigate and report upon the matter."

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar seconded the amendment. He said the amendment would not commit the Corporation to the compulsory system of education. They were all in favour of extending primary education in this city and giving it free and what they would do by passing this amendment would be to submit the question of compulsory education to a Joint Committee for investigation. He had studied the literature relating to primary education and he could say that even in America and Germany it took a long time to create a public opinion in favour of compulsory education.

MR. IBRAHIM'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim in replying on the debate said it was evident from the discussion that had taken place, that there was a concensus of opinion in the Corporation that it was desirable to secure a greater extension of primary education in Bombay than at present. For himself he was strongly of opinion that time had arrived, when the primary education should be made compulsory and a beginning be made by way of experiment in Bombay. Mr. Padhye wanted them to move in a more diplomatic way by first introducing free and voluntary education, and then gradually making it compulsory. Now on Mr. Padhye's own showing the experiment of compulsory education had proved successful in one of the Talukas belonging to his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda. If that were so, why the same experiment should not prove successful in Bombay? They all knew that meetings of backward classes were recently held asking for free education.

Dr. Sukhia: Not compulsory.

Mr. Ibrahim continuing said that it was no use, making education free without making it compulsory If the backward classes wanted more education, and, if they were serious in their demands, they must be made to send their children to school. Because it was no use incurring expenditure and making adequate provision for more schools, if these people, after a time, became indifferent and neglected to send their children to school. It was, therefore, necessary to make education compulsory. Again if education was made simply free, those students, who attended private schools and paid fees would go to free schools and save themselves the fees which they could very well afford to pay. With regard to the cost, Mr. Ibrahim said that his estimates were correct. But the advantages of primary education are so many fold that it did not matter what the cost would be. In conclusion he said that if the Corporation thought that this proposition committed them to the introduction of compulsory education and that they were of opinion that the time had not come for the introduction of compulsory education in Bombay, they might accept Mr. Setalvad's amendment.

On a division Mr. Setalvad's amendment, which proposed investigation of the question was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," July 6.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W M P Wood Assist Political Agent Third Grade on the termination of his special duty to be Assist Political Agent Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vishnu Vinayak Bakre Mamlatdar taluka Malvan in the dist of Ratnagiri is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistr of the First Class in that dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates who shall have co ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay and shall to members of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on the Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates constituted by Govt Notification No 7535 dated the 19th May 1905:—Messrs Damodhar Gordhandas Sukadvala, Fardunji Marzvanji Banaji, F F Gordon, Jamsedji Ardeshir Wadia, Janardhan Mukji Pramji Patel, Kharsedji Rustamji Kama, Navroji Sorabji Bengali, Perozsha Bamanji Jijibhai Dadabhai, Shaurjt Bar jorji Bharuchaand the Honorable Arthur Hill Trevor.

The Govr in Council is pleased to specially authorise Azam Shankar Daji Joshi Acting Mahalkari peths Mulshi in the dist of Poona to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr Sarvottam Shesharl Karnad Acting Mamlatdar taluka Yellapur in the dist of Kanara is appointed to be a Magistr of the Second Class in that dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Parvatishankar Manishankar Bhat Second Class Subordinate Judge of Viramgam within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Viramgam of with the jurisdiction of a judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr P O'Brien Probationary Third Grade Assist Supdt of Police Karachi passed on the 15th June an examination in Sindhi.

The Govr in Council is pleased to confirm Mr A H Gordon as Third Grade Assist Supdt of Police with effect from the 19th Nov 1904 in the position in the Grade assigned to him.

The services of Capt W C Anderson 73rd Carnatic Infty are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as an Officiating Assist Cantonment Magistrate.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Vice Mr M Kennedy appointed to be Deply Inspector-Genlof Police for Sind Mr F H Warden to be First Grade Supdt of Police, Mr H Brewin to be Second Grade Supdt of Police, Mr H R Hume to be Third Grade Supdt of Police, Mr R M Phillips to be Fourth Grade Supdt of Police, Mr J A Guider to be Fifth Grade Supt of Polic, Mr W M F Clarke to be First Grade Assist Supdt of Police, Mr H Stanley to be Second Grade Assist Supdt of Police, Vice Mr K A Reicold deceased, Mr W C Holman to be First Grade Assist Supt of Police, and Mr G N R Lambert to be Second Grade Assist Supdt of Police.

Mr C W A Turner I C S Assist Collr in the dist o Dharwar is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magstr of the First Class in that dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr Javerilal Lalubhai Thakur on reversion to British service to be First Class Subordinate Judge Poona and Mr Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati on relief to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Broach displacing Mr Balaji Bhaskar Kunte.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R R Boyd Assist Supdt of Police Kathiawar Agency to be Assist Supdt of Police Ahmedabad.

HIGH COURT.—July 7.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.

Testamentary Suit.
For Dismissal of Caveot.

7,05—Captain and V—Bheeraonath Balkrushna Joshi vs Baboorao Shamrao Joshi—J P Dastur.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugwandas vs Oodheram Balkisson—K J Billimoria

Long Causes

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcooverbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G.

449-03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hossein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Darnwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta

523-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

882-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J tt

883-04—Muljl and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.

23,0:—Sorabji and J—Madwsudhan Raghatajand another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

324,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishun Madgaskar and others.

782,03—Jemseji and R—Roja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Katay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654,04—Captain and V—Shaik Atdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

15 01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Memabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Walji Madhonji and K

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Lakanand Goormukal and others Chandralhan Mohunlal and others Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For Further Argument on Costs

864,04—M B Chothia—Bomanji Shapurji Chothia vs Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongvala—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

881-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Dadabhoy Jetha and others vs Haji Goolam Hossein Azam—Payne and Co

231-01—M B Chothia and Pestonji R and K Vithuldas Ramdas and others vs Lalubai widow and others—Manukhlal J and H

232,05—Mulla and M Anandji Kanji vs Manockchand Kapurchand

39,05—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna Keseav Naik and another vs Ramchandra Keseav Naik—In person

44,05—Maganlal J and G—Bachubai vs Manockbai widow and another—Maganlal J and G

54,05—Payne and Co—Ahmed Succoor Badsha vs Mahomed Hassan bin Shaik Ahmed Makba—F P Pavri

219,02—Mathubhoy J and M—Bhaidas Mathuradas vs Dhunjishaw Dosabhoy and another—Sh and M

708,02—S B Noble—Abdool Hossein Allibhai vs Mahomedbhai Allibhai and others—Bhaishunker K and G—Captain and V

709,02—S B Noble—Abdool Hossein Allibhai vs Mahomedbhai Allibhai and others—Bhaishunker K and G—Captain and V

772,04—Ardeser H D and Co—Sooleman Hajee Sidick vs Mahomed Haji Sidick and others—Mulla and M

725,04—In person—Jamnadas Purshotam vs Hormusji Sorabji Mehta and others—K D Shroff

494,04—Jamsetji and R—Rao Bahadoor Kushaba Chapaji Kalay vs Bhimaji Balaji Kalay and others—Mulla and M

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The monsoon continues to penetrate into Upper India. Rain is now general in Bengal, Bihar and all the East of the United Provinces, and local rain in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	17	85	17	91	18	23	13	73
Thursday 6th July	1	02	1	80	1	39	1	11
Total ...	18	87	19	71	19	62	14	84
Total fall to 6th July '04	17	21	28	60	30	12	24	60
Total fall to 6th July '03	26	38	25	35	25	25	23	35

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	5th July	6th July.
	Inch.	Cents.
	1	14

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, THURSDAY, 6th July.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for kharif crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton larger area sown this year. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Agra.—Showery. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Broach.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultura operations getting a fair start. Break needed generally. Cotton seeds germinating.

Viramgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing backward.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Indus valley, the Punjab and at Agra and Jhansi, has decreased briskly at Raipur and Nagpur and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is about normal or in the slight excess at Veraval, Mormugao, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin and generally below it elsewhere, the deficiency amounting to 10" at Saugor.

Winds are cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces while they are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Bangalore and Masulipatam.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 7° to 10° in defect at Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon and Cawnpore, and 5° to 7° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Jaipur, Deesa, Saugor, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam; minimum 5° in defect at Cawnpore and 5° in excess at Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 121° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-one stations report rain, the heaviest fall reported being 4·50" at Poona.

Weather.—A small depression exists to the north of Jubulpore and its centre lies somewhere between Saugor and Allahabad. Rain is likely on the West Coast and in local showers over the Deccan and the Central and United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ENGINEERING UNDER THE PHARAOHS.

AMONG the great engineering problems before the world at the present time, there is none, perhaps, that arouses greater interest than the control of the waters of the Nile for the use of Egypt. The ancient Egyptians attacked the problem with such success that 4,000 years ago, the valley of the Nile supported a dense population, whose monuments stand to the present day among the wonders of the world. A civilisation capable of erecting the Pyramids would be equally able to conceive and carry out the more important works for controlling the irrigation of the country, though it is only during the last two decades that the magnitude and character of these works have been realised by the modern world. Diodorus, Strabo, and Herodotus have independently borne witness to a vast artificial lake or reservoir, which was constructed to receive the superfluous water from the Nile at flood time and to distribute it when and where, required by means of canals. This lake—Moeris—was dug by the orders of King Amenemhat III., who lived about 2,000 B. C. It had a superficial area of 950 square miles, about the size of an average English county, with a depth in places of 300 ft., and its contour measured 450 miles. It was connected to the Nile by a canal 10 miles long and 300 ft. wide controlled by means of sluices, which served to draw off the surplus water from the river, and return it at periods of low water. In spite of the claims of Herodotus, Diodorus, and others to have actually seen this magnificent engineering work, until comparatively recent years its existence was either denied, or its dimensions were reduced to those of a shallow pool or broad canal. The exact description of the early travellers was discredited, and their accounts classed with the famous discoveries of Sir John Mondeville. As all who have followed the recent history of Egypt will know, the site of the ancient lake has been identified beyond doubt with the present province known as the Fayoum, by Mr. Cope Whitehouse, whose researches have not only abundantly justified the classical historians, but have had a most direct bearing upon the problem of the irrigation of Egypt at the present day. The canal to the Nile had become silted up during centuries of neglect, and the lake had vanished, but the depression remained, as a fertile valley in the desert.

A MODERN SACRIFICE TO ANCIENT GODS.

IT has been calculated, that a storage capacity of two milliards of cubic metres, or two thousand million tons, is required to convert each million acres of the land of Egypt from flood to perennial irrigation. Hence the problem is to supply reservoirs capable of storing four milliards of cubic metres of water. The Assuan reservoir at its present level stores one milliard of cubic metres, leaving three milliards yet to be retained. If it had not been for the sentimental outcery of certain European archæologists, to whom the preservation of a ruined temple, which most of them had never seen, was of more interest than the welfare of millions of their fellow-creatures, the Assuan reservoir would now be of twice its capacity, and another half-million acres rendered able to produce the long-stapled Egyptian cotton which is so greatly in demand. As "Engineering" expresses it, the fellaheen cried to the Government for bread, and it has given them stones, in deference to the wishes of a few foreign antiquaries. However the fault is now committed; Egypt is poorer by 15,000,000l., but retains a useless pile of half-submerged ruins.

H. M. S. REDBREAST, Lieutenant Commander H. C. Somerville, R. N. Sailed yesterday for Muscat.

SPECIAL attention is being paid to the trade returns with Tibet this summer as regards both the Chumbi Valley and Gartok routes. It will be particularly interesting to see whether there is any special development on the latter. Tibet remains absolutely peaceful, and there are no rumours of the Dalai Lama's return.

IT is reported says the "Pioneer" that the Russians have during the current summer, decreased their garrisons on the Northern bank of the Middle Oxus, but a small flotilla of steamboats are still in the neighbourhood of Kilif, Pata and Kesar Ferries. No mention is made of the progress on the branch line of railway from Samarkand to the Oxus. Rumours of unrest in Russian-Turkestan have again become current.

BABY COVERED WITH HUMOUR

Ears Looked as if They Would Drop Off—Body Entirely Covered with Sores—Three Doctors Could Not Cure—Child Grew Worse.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN TWO WEEKS

Mrs. George J. Steese, of 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio, tells in the following letter of another of those remarkable cures of torturing, disfiguring skin humours daily made by Cuticura Remedies, after physicians, and all else had failed: "I feel it my duty to parents of other poor suffering babies to tell you what Cuticura has done for my little daughter. She broke out all over her body with a humour, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, they all claimed they could help her, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, her little face was being eaten away, and her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbours advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Cuticura Soap and the box of Cuticura Ointment, the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body was as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost a fortune instead of the small sum it cost us to cure our baby, after spending much money on doctors and medicines without any benefit whatever."

SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Tired, Fretted Mothers in Cuticura.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients. A single set of Cuticura Soap and Ointment is often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

A purely Vegetable Breakfast, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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WITH ITS ATTENDANT EVILS: Nervous Prostration, Gloomy Forebodings, Depression of Spirits, Exhaustion in Every Respect, Sleeplessness, etc.,

Is speedily and PERMANENTLY cured by using my Electric Herculex. The current as applied in my treatment GOES DIRECTLY TO THE SEAT OF TROUBLE, good digestion is assured and the entire Evil overcome.

Come and see for yourself. Test this grand Elixir of Life, the essence of all nerve-force and the generator of all action!

If you cannot call, write for my latest books on Electrical treatment, "Strength" (for men only) and "Health in Nature." They will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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Telegraphic Address "HOROLOGY."

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

"How now! a rat!" cries Hamlet as he draws his sword and passes it through the arras into the body of the meddling old Polonius. It is rather a curious reflection that Mr. Martin Harvey, who, according to the majority of the critics, was particularly successful in the scene between the Prince of Denmark and his mother in "The Queen's Apartments," should now be playing "The Rat!" It is as if he had asked himself, as Hamlet, what he would play next, and had then answered the question by appearing in his present character. "The Rat" is the nickname of young Lieutenant Beresby, a devil-may-care soldier of fortune who runs with the rebels and hunts with the Royalists at a period (1644) when Cavaliers and Roundheads are making things very lively for the peaceful people of the Midlands. The Rat is an interesting scamp; a traitor, but a romantic one. He is the illegitimate son of a father who has done him the further wrong of of betraying the girl he loved and we have no doubt that we are supposed to infer from the title, "The Breed of the Treshams" that treachery in some form or another runs in the family. The father was a traitor to women; the son is a traitor to his party.

It will be suspected from the foregoing that in Lieutenant Beresby Mr. Martin Harvey has secured a Martin Harvey part; and suspicion will be fully confirmed when it is known that "The Rat's" love for a pure woman turns him into a better man, and causes him to make great sacrifices for her happiness. Margaret Hungerford, daughter of the traitorous Colonel Hungerford, who is in secret communication with the rebels, has been gracious and sympathetic to The Rat" in spite of his evil reputation and it is this knowledge of a good woman's belief in his better nature that leads him on to heroic things. Margaret is betrothed, to his brother, the Hon. Francis Tresham, an honest Royalist who is evidently an exception to the rule of the breed of the Treshams, and it is henceforth the Rat's mission in life to bring these two together in holy matrimony feeling the while that he loves her more than life and that she thinks kindly of him. The idea is not unfamiliar to playgoers, but it makes fine material for romantic actors and there is no romantic actor who can make better use of it than Mr. Martin Harvey.

For Margaret's sake "The Rat" shoots the drunken mutineers with whom he has previously been associating on the friendliest terms. For Margaret's sake he allows himself to be suspected of treason organised by her brother. For Margaret's sake he is willing to undergo torture and death; and finally when it becomes known that he is shielding another, and is pardoned it is for Margaret's sake that he becomes a loyal soldier and goes away to the wars: where, since he parts with her under highly romantic circumstances, and with the lovelight in his eyes, as the novels have it, he had better remain, for the sake of the future breed of the Treshams! Mr. Harvey is at his best always when playing a devil-may-care fellow who happens upon the sweet things of life too late for them to be of much practical use to him, and as Martin Harvey at his best must of necessity be a very great attraction it is safe to predict good fortune for "The Breed of the Treshams." At all events, it is very pleasant to predict it.

The boy, Batty, who shares the fortunes and misfortunes of "The Rat," and who is his just-in-time friend at a critical moment, is played most admirably by Mr. Harvey's wife, Miss N. de Silva. It is quite astonishing to see this actress, who only a few days ago was receiving the public's congratulations upon her work as the gentle Ophelia, lighting up the romantic melancholy of the new play at the Lyric with the humours of the dashing, swaggering, saucy Batty; and it came as no surprise when, at the fall of the curtain on the first West-end production of "The Breed Treshams," a storm of the heartiest approval greeted her appearance hand in hand with her popular husband. This Batty is as clever a bit of character work as any that has been contributed to the stage within recent years from the feminine treasury of dramatic talent, and by it the actress's laurels like Shelley's fresh earth, are in new leaves drest.

Angelita Helena de Silva Ferro—that was the name entrusted to the chanting tongue of the curate when he had to publish the banns of marriage between the owner of it and Mr. Martin Harvey. Miss de Silva is the daughter of a Spaniard, the late Don Ramon de Silva Ferro; but in the matter of her profession she is quite a daughter of London. In the Irving days at the Lyceum she played in almost every production, as in the case of her husband; but it was not always under the name of de Silva. Boy's parts are by no means strange to this clever actress, and she figured on the playbills for some time, both in Sir Henry Irving's company and Mr. Harvey's, as "Mr. Ferro." Her first notable success in a character of her own gender was as Mimi, the gentle little heroine of "The Only Way," the hugely profitable play with which Mr. Harvey, so to speak, started in business by himself. By their earnest and admirable work in the service of Sir Henry they established themselves very firmly in the famous actor's affections, and by these affections they are ever followed and encouraged in each succeeding "Martin Harvey" enterprise.

ONLY a few days since, the latest Hamlet was publicly acknowledging his indebtedness to his former master for assistance in the artistic details of the Shakespearian production at the Lyric—a production, by-the-way, which might be holding the stage now if it had not been preceded by a Hamlet craze. It meant nothing against the art of Mr. Harvey that his Hamlet failed to attract." He came along in his inky cloak when the pulic were getting rather sick of inky cloaks. They craved for the more picturesque costume of the seventeenth-century "Rat." Hamlet was in the air—and the air is an erratic and unstable thing to depend upon. There was Hamlet B. Irving at the Adelphi; there was Hamlet G. Pelissier at the Palace; and then there were Walter Passmore's Hamlet at the Coliseum, Bransby Williams's Hamlet at the Empire, and the Hamlets, in the Illustrated Press of the days of our fathers and our grandfathers; and rumours of more Hamlets to come. So no wonder the public slipped away from the Hamlet banquet when Martin Harvey's was brought on, and declared that enough was as good as a feast!

A few years ago—they might be "located" by calling them the early days of the triumps of Hayden Coffin—one of the most agreeable features of the concert platform of London was in the talent and personality of Mr. Lawrence Kellie. He was the idol of the matinee girl of the music as Louis Waller is the idol of the matinee girl of the drama, and no concert at the Steinway Hall was complete without him. He composed, sang and accompanied his own songs. With his pale clean-shaven face held high from the piano before him and his white hands running ripplingly over the notes that he could not see, he sang with a curiously sympathetic baritone of the tragedy of Douglas Gordon who was "drowned in the sea" along with the lady who was to have been married on the morrow to a rival—a dramatic little song, in which there was enough material for a three-act play, and a good deal more than is sometimes used for the making of that article. Lawrence Kellie told stories by song, and he was one of the first, if not the first to tell them plainly, and to throw the old-fashioned Anglo-Italian rules of singing overboard—along with the "oars and rudder" of the Douglas Gordon ferry-boat. As he sang "Douglas Gordon," so he sang "An Autumn Story," "You Ask Me Why I Love," "'Tis in Your Eyes," and a score of other pretty and most effective numbers, all of which had a very ready sale at the publishers. (That was before the dark days of State-aided piracy.)

All of sudden and without the slightest warning Lawrence Kellie disappeared from the face of the earth. At least; such might have been the conclusion of the musical public. He gave no farewell concert, but simply stopped singing and stopped putting his songs on the market. What has become of Lawrence Kellie? was for a time a common question. Then it ceased to be asked, for other singing composers came upon the scene, and, except for the charming work he had left behind him on paper, he was forgotten. But within a fortnight of the publication of this present number of M.A.P. Mr. Lawrence Kellie will be giving a recital at his old home—for such the Steinway Hall was to him in those Douglas Gordon days—and producing there several new compositions. The first recital is fixed for Monday afternoon June 26th when he will be assisted by Miss Carmen Hill, Miss Lena Ashwell (with recitation), Mr. Josef Holfman, and Mr. Stanley Hawley, the pianist. At his second recital, on July 10th, he will have the support of Miss Constance Drever, the bride-elect of the genial and popular Mr. Frank Boor; Miss Eva Moore (Mrs. H. V. Esmond) Mr. W. H. Squire and Mr. Kendal Grimstor—still another "acting member" of the historic Kendal family! These surely will be merely the forerunners of several other Lawrence Kellie recitals, for already the news of his resurrection has created interest and excitement in the realms of the musical matinee girl and it cannot be denied that the pulse of the sentimental song of to-day is very low, and needs the quickening influence of the warm and sincere touch of the composer of "Douglas Gordon."

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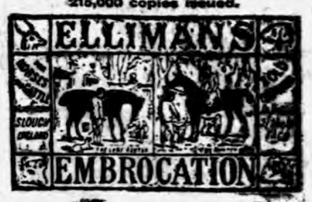

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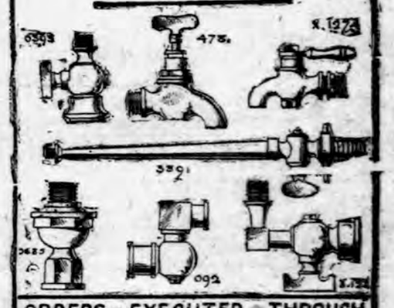

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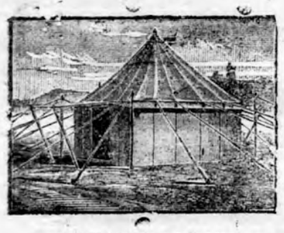

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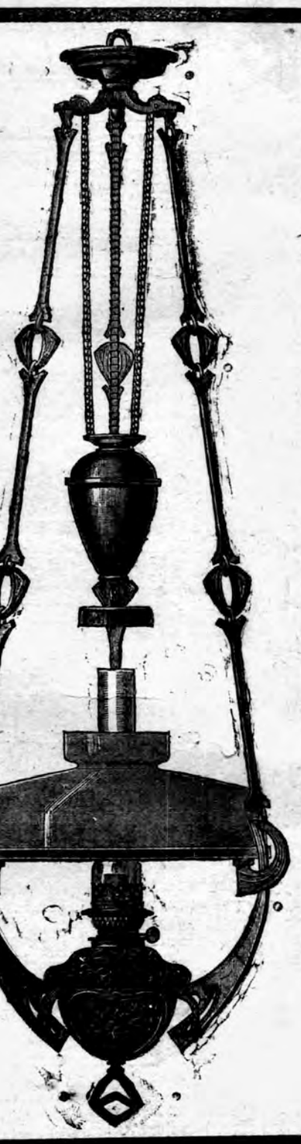

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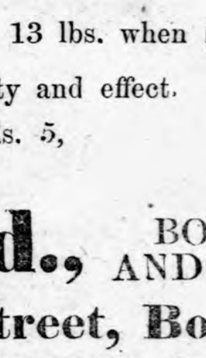

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